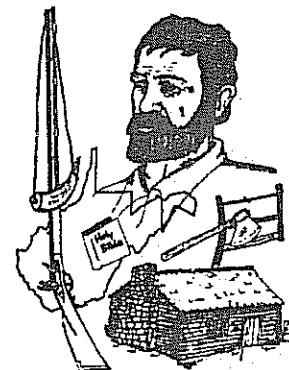


HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL



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LIBRARY

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Jots from JOY



By Joy Stalnaker
HCPD Executive Director

Friend and Life Member Raymond **WARE** expresses the opinions of the board, the staff, and many of our members with his witty ditty composed for us on HCPD-L. I decided his words were better than any I could pen to express my feelings about Winter (and Spring) 2003 in West Virginia. After you've had your funny bone tickled, turn to the next page for happenings around HCPD nowand in future days.

Oh, Spring! Where Art Thou?

The Daffies are a dillin', and the Johnnies are quillin',
And the robins are singing their springtime song!
The bees, they are abuzzin', and I'm tellin' you now cousin,
Winter has been here much too long!

Hearth fires, I'm tired of makin', and ash pits I'm tired of shakin'
And the wood pile is gettin' mighty low!
The yard, I should be mowin', and the veggies I should be growin'
Ol' winter ought to pack it in and go!

My asparagus will soon be spearin', but another frost, I'm afearin',
And when it comes, I know it'll break my heart!
Tonight, they forecast freezin', and they'll keep on 'till I'm sneezin',
So why don't winter load up and depart!

We made it through the season, with flood, and drought, and
freezin'
And the calander says we should be near spring!
That weather man is silly, tonight he's forecast another dilly,
He's determined to give winter one last fling!

If you think this little ditty, is cute, neat, or just witty,
Then I must be outa my empty gourd!
Workin' crosswords have made me dizzy, writing this did keep me busy,
But I'm goin' back to bed, I'm winter bored!

- RW (2003)



& notes

QUILT RAFFLE — Folks who attended the 2002 Annual Gathering had the opportunity to see a beautiful quilt of embroidered cats made by Twyla **McCUE HINZMAN** for her granddaughter. Twyla won "Best of Show" with the quilt at the Annual Stonewall JACKSON Heritage Arts & Crafts Quilt Show. Well. . . to make a long story short, Twyla volunteered to work with some HCPD ladies to create one just like it for us to raffle. The ladies fell over each other volunteering to help with this exciting project. The quilt is now being quilted and will be ready for the lucky winner who will be chosen from a number drawn at our 2003 Annual Gathering. The quilt is red and white. Chances are \$1 each or 6 for \$5 and may be purchased by sending your money to HCPD, 45 Abbotts Run Road, Horner, WV 26372 or by visiting <http://www.hackerscreek.com/quilt.htm> where you can see a picture of the quilt and place your order.

HCPD & East Lewis Lions Spaghetti Dinner a success! - Heavy snows in the Central West Virginia region on the weekend of February 16 caused postponement of the annual HCPD-ELL spaghetti dinner from Sunday, February 16, to Sunday, February 23. And, would you believe it, we were having flooding from the melting snow as well as some pretty heavy rains. Board member Randall **NICHOLSON**, arrived at the library about 9 a.m. where the cooks were fretting. . . some helpers were unable to make it due to high water in Jane Lew and Joanne **BLAKE**, who was to make the rolls, couldn't get through the waters to the school kitchen where she usually bakes our bread. What should we do???? Randall, not one to get too excited about things, said, "It's like that baseball field in the movie. . . Have it, people will come! Everyone has cabin fever and wants to get out." Well, we sent word to all the churches around and about Weston that the "sauce" was on. . . and come they did. . . about 150 folks in all!

Speaking of Food - Word is out that HCPD has some good cooks! Staff and volunteers are now serving a monthly luncheon (2nd Tuesday of each month) to the Weston Hospital Task Force. The East Lewis Lions are now holding their twice monthly meetings in the community room (2nd and 4th Tuesdays) They provide their own dessert refreshments for the first meeting and give HCPD a donation for use of the room; we serve a meal with volunteer help on the 2nd meeting. On March 13, the board served 65 Lewis County Shriners a meatloaf dinner. This is our second year for doing this. And, every two months, we are serving lunch to a group working to preserve West Virginia's forest heritage. Sure does help put \$\$\$ in our till!

Health & Welfare — Charter member and volunteer Raydine **TEICHEIRA** is slowly recuperating from some heart problems and former president and now treasurer Cary **WILLIAMS** received good news regarding his prostate cancer recently. Apparently the implanted radioactive seeds are doing their job and his tests are nearly normal. We're happy that both are on the mend. Bob **CRAWFORD**, husband of Life member, Pat **CRAWFORD**, passed away on February 13, 2003, Joseph P. **KACINEC**, uncle of Susanna **BRUNING**, died on February in Seattle, Washington. Joseph's father, Rudolph **KACINEC**, was the caretaker of the Clarksburg Library for

more than 25 years. They lived in the little white house behind Waldomore. Ernest H. **MESSINGER**, 81, of Waterford, Ohio, died January 24; he was Debbie **MALEC**'s father. Barbara Jill **BERTHY DUNSON**, 63, died at Moffitt Cancer Center in Tampa, Florida, on December 2, 2002. Barbara was "Cap'n Jack" **BERTHY'S** twin as well as sister to Herold **BERTHY**. Both Jack and Herold are members. All will be remembered during HCPD's annual necrology service on Friday evening, August 8. Meanwhile, we extend our sympathies to all the families.

Eva & Bob Newlon, History Heroes 2003 – Eva and Bob **NEWLON**, together with fifty other citizens from all over West Virginia, were honored as History Heroes during the 7th Annual West Virginia History Day at the Legislature on February 27. Eva, secretary of HCPD for about 10 years, is a willing and able volunteer, keeping the doors of the library open to members and the public every Saturday. Bob helps with grounds and building maintenance. While some of the heroes, including Bob and Eva, were kept away by the snow and ice that has had a gripe on the state all winter, the day was successful with a Resolution honoring the history of the state being approved by the House of Delegates and forty genealogical and historical societies setting up exhibits in the Capitol Rotunda touting the varied history of the Mountain State. Joy **STALNAKER**, HCPD's executive director, also serves as chairlady of the West Virginia Archives and History Commission. In that capacity, she chaired and coordinated all activities of History Day with assistance from Ruth **HIGHLAND** and HCPD volunteers as well as the staff at West Virginia Archives & History, Charleston. Additionally, HCPD staff and volunteers helped with mailings for the event. HCPD was compensated for expenses and time involved by the sponsoring organizations: West Virginia Historical Society; Mining Your History Foundation; West Virginia Humanities Council; Friends of WV Culture & History; West Virginia Association of Museums; and West Virginia Historical Association.

National Historic Preservation Week – HCPD will participate in National Historic Preservation Week May 10-17 by hosting tours of Historic Hackers Creek via chartered school bus for any who wish to join us. The tours will be conducted by Joy **STALNAKER**. A luncheon break will be hosted at the HCPD Library. If you are interested in this tour, call the office for further information. PH 304.269.7091.

Annual Trash & Treasures Sale – Our 7th Annual Yard Sale will be held "rain or shine" Saturday, April 5, 2003, in the community room at the library starting at 8:30 a.m. We have mountains of good merchandise donated by members and friends for your shopping pleasure. Donna **WILLIAMS** will again be making the hot dog sauce for the West Virginia hot dogs that we sell as part of the event. If you are in the neighborhood, please stop by.

Third Annual Weston Gold Dollar Days – We'll be manning a stand at the Third Annual Weston Gold Dollar Days, June 27-29, 2003, on the Weston Hospital grounds. Featured events of the weekend include the re-enactment of the "heist" of \$27,000 in gold specie from the Exchange Bank of Virginia by the 7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861. This money helped finance the establishment of the new state of West Virginia two years later. After the war, West Virginia paid the money back to Virginia. . . and also reimbursed Virginia for the newly built and newly re-named "West Virginia Asylum for the Insane", now called Weston Hospital. We're always looking for volunteers to help with this weekend. Give us a call if you can help.



Family history was not something I had planned to do. It all started when my cousin's son called me from Wheeling wanting information about my family for his genealogy files. He later provided me with his collection of family data, I purchased *Family Tree Maker*, and my quest was underway to fill in the blanks for my known relatives.

A few months later, I was in Woodsfield, Ohio, seeking information about my grandfather, George A. **SCHAUB**, who lived in that southeastern Ohio county before moving to Wheeling. Entering Woodsfield, I passed a cemetery where the name **SCHAUB** was visible on a large tombstone near the road. Shortly thereafter, I drove past a pharmacy bearing the name **WEBER**, which happened to be my middle name. I had never known where my middle name came from, but before leaving Woodsfield, I had the history of my Weber ancestors back to the time they arrived in America and had learned the names of my great-grandparents, Elizabeth **WEBER** and Henry **SCHAUB**.

The next stop on my quest for family roots was to the Upshur-Lewis County area to research my mother's ancestors at the Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants Library. When I had called HCPD earlier and said I wanted to research the **WESTFALL** and **BENNETT** families, the gentleman on the phone chuckled and said: "You'd better get a motel for a week." I only stayed for two days, but I left with more than I ever thought possible. When I arrived, Charles **GILCHRIST** already had the "Don Norman" **WESTFALL** family files called up on the computer screen and was printing out my **WESTFALL** line back to the 1600s. Later, Joy **GILCHRIST**, was leaning over my shoulder as I searched through some books looking for my **BENNETT** ancestors.

"You're new at this, aren't you," Joy said, examining my scribbled notes. "You really should use a family tree form." She came back a few minutes later with a 1900 census book that indicated my **BENNETT** ancestors first came to this country when my great-grandfather Walter **BENNETT** brought his family to Virginia from England.

After a day and a half examining books and other interesting historical documents on HCPD's crowded shelves, I had added to my family lines the names **TENNEY, ROHRBOUGH, DAY, HARPER, CUTRIGHT** and a few others. I had more connections to the Tygart River Valley than I would ever have time to pursue. On later trips to the Ohio County Public Library in Wheeling, I was able to add additional details about the family as well as the geography and history of the Upshur County area from such sources as Jim **COMSTOCK's** *West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia*.

Since wading into the genealogy pool, I have created *Family Tree Maker* files on five families, amassed files and photographs and have completed a two-volume personal history, one covering my "growing up days" in Elm Grove WV and the other my life in Columbus, Ohio, where I have lived since 1960.

This *Personal Experience* was submitted by Donald W. **SCHAUB** who grew up in Elm Grove (Ohio County, WV) and currently lives in Columbus OH. If you would like to share a personal experience related to your search for family roots, please submit your article to **HACKER'S CREEK JOURNAL**, 45 Abbott's Run Road, Horner WV 26372. Limit your manuscript to no more than 500 words and label it "Personal Experience."



Writing the story of your life

By Donald W. SCHAUB

Add interest to your personal history book
by using the detailed narrative style of popular nonfiction

- "I'm in trouble here. I can't get anything done this weekend because I can't put your book down. It is wonderful."
- "Dan's enjoying it (the book) more than anything he's read in a long time. I have to wait my turn to get a crack at it. He won't share it right now."
- "While you've presented a personal family history, you've . . . also captured the personality of a community. By the time I finished reading it, I felt like I had become part of your neighborhood."

These comments from a friend, a relative and a person I don't even know who read my book, *Growing Up in The Grove*, show that it's possible to write a very readable book about personal or family history. Celebrities write autobiographies and memoirs knowing they will sell thousands of copies to a public anxious for details. Those of us who live more ordinary lives know that our readers might number in the dozens, and many of them will want free copies. That means we have to be as determined to make our story interesting as we are to pass along our memories and research.

I began writing my own life story driven by a desire to leave a personal "footprint," a record that "I was here, this is what I did, how I felt and where I went." Once started, I was further motivated by the pure fun of the task. Unless your entire life has been a total disaster, living it a second time on paper can be a worthwhile experience of it's own. You know how it all works out, of course, but this time you see things from a different perspective, perhaps even discover relationships between the child you were and the adult you became. You call up memories you didn't know you had.

So how do you get relatives, friends and even people you don't know to stay up "half the night" reading about your life? First of all, focus on the things that make your life unique—the things you do, places you're particularly familiar with, your ideas and opinions. No matter how common our experiences, we each have our own version of them. Secondly, do what the writers

of popular nonfiction do: spice up the factual material with the good stuff. Write in a manner that helps the reader see and feel the things you're describing. Help them visualize a place and a time. How well your book appeals to friends and family members not necessarily looking for family information depends upon how effectively you can call up past events that trigger their own memories. The following comment from a reader of *Growing Up in The Grove* expresses a thought repeated by others: "I read a paragraph and look off into the distance and smile, recalling something from my own past."

Many people who find the idea of putting enough words on paper to fill a book intimidating produce outstanding writing by following this simple rule: write as you talk or as you would write a personal letter. Use the details and informal style you might use in conversation.

The "how-to" books will tell you that autobiography is pretty much a chronological telling of your entire life; that a memoir is your focus on a particular time, place or incident in your life; and that family history is just that—the story of your entire family. If your aim is to sell your story to a publisher, you should acquaint yourself with the publisher's specific guidelines. But if you're self-publishing, as most writers of personal and family history do, then feel free to do your own thing. This is your show, so do it your way.

My own book is a hybrid of all three types mentioned above. It covers my entire life basically in the order that things happened. Many of the chapters have the flavor of memoir, and of course there is lots of family history.

Because my life divides neatly into two very distinct time periods and two geographical areas, I broke my story into two books. The first one, *Growing Up in The Grove*, focuses on the childhood and adolescent years spent in Elm Grove, West Virginia, between 1935 and 1959. The second book, *Just Trying To Get Fixed Right*, picks up my story in 1960 when I moved to Columbus, Ohio, and covers my family life, work career and retirement years. Combined, the two books include fifty-eight chapters and 464 pages. Some chapters are there to preserve personal or family history information. I included others because they deal with events, places, people or ideas important in my life. And there are some chapters included simply for my own enjoyment; memories I don't want to forget.

So how do you begin a task that is probably the most ambitious writing project you've ever tried and one requiring a major time commitment?

You start by taking stock of what you have to work with. Whether it's a full-length book or something less ambitious, you have to bring order out of the chaos of your research. That task alone might get you across the divide between a feeling of helplessness and the idea that you just might be able to write a book. Before I started writing, I went through my genealogical files; sporadic journals; almost 40 years of correspondence; documents relating to school, college, military service and work career; old newspapers I had kept; items of family memorabilia; audio recordings; notes of encyclopedic proportions and hundreds of photographs.

Following that, I constructed a detailed chronology of both significant and minor events in my life and the lives of my family members. Not only was it a handy reference once I started writing, but I wound up using an abbreviated version of this family timeline inside the front and back covers of both books. The insertion of occasional events of national importance helped to put family dates in perspective. To know that your grandfather was driving a horse-drawn delivery wagon for a candy company in 1903 is one thing. To realize that that was the year when the Wright brothers made their first flight adds an historical reference point.

With your resources reasonably well organized and your chronology in hand, it's time to work up a rough outline of your book, broken into possible chapters. At this point, you'll probably

learn that you need a little additional research to complete certain topics. You might later change the focus of your chapters and the direction of your entire book, but you have to start someplace.

Try to title and begin your chapters with something that will "grab" the reader's attention. This was how I opened a chapter called Ticket to a Killing:

"I wasn't certain I wanted to watch a man die. Not even this man, who probably deserved it."

Can you read that without wanting to continue reading? Probably not.

For chapters that have more description than drama, just setting the scene can be a good beginning. This was the opening for a chapter called Gone to the Mountain.

As I drove south through Kentucky on I-75, Henry John **DEUTSCHENDORT**, Jr., better known as John **DENVER**, was belting out Country Roads on the car radio. Overhead, rain clouds gathered in the south.

Keep in mind that you don't have to start the book or individual chapters at the chronological beginning. Rather than begin the chapter about my **WESTFALL** roots with the arrival of ancestors in America, their early settlement in West Virginia or even my first recollections of my grandparents, I opened with a front porch conversation in the 1990s. Note how the following paragraphs present family information in a style more like popular nonfiction or fiction than historical research.

I saw Kelcel **WESTFALL** sitting on his front porch as I squeezed my car into a small parking space on narrow Marshall Avenue. Weather permitting, you could usually find him there. In his eighties and unable to keep busy with physical activity, Kelcel looked forward to conversation to help pass the days. The wooden sign over the porch steps with its hand-lettered *Westfalls* made visitors feel welcome.

Kelcel was my mother's cousin and had lived in Elm Grove since the 1940s. By the late 1990s, he was the last of his generation of **WESTFALLS** living in the Wheeling area. . . . I carried with me a photograph from the early 1930s. Brown with age, the picture showed nine hunters posed in front of their makeshift camp during a winter hunting trip in the mountains of West Virginia. I knew Kelcel, my grandfather and an uncle were in the photo, and I was hoping he could identify some of the others. He greeted me with his usual enthusiasm, and we talked briefly about the weather, his health and the status of family members. Finally, I showed him the photo and asked if he was familiar with it. He was and said he had a large framed copy of it

"That's my dad," he said, pointing to a tall gentleman standing in the foreground with the stock of his hunting rifle resting on the ground. I had mistakenly thought that was my grandfather, Willis Everett **WESTFALL** and told him so.

"No, that's my dad, Ira Burton. Everett is over here on the left," he said, pointing to my grandfather standing in the background on the left side of the photo.

He was right, of course, and I realized my mistake as I looked closer at the two brothers, who bore a strong resemblance. Kelcel moved his finger across the page, identifying everyone in the photo. His speech was difficult to follow because of a stroke, and I found it hard to catch the names that were unfamiliar to me. I did recognize Kelcel, himself, squatting near the ground with his rifle in the front row, and my uncle Donald off to the side.

The picture of the hunters had captured a moment that was a **WESTFALL** family tradition. The "Westfall boys" got together each year for their deer hunt.

I could have reported the time when my mother's siblings were hit by typhoid fever in a sentence, but remember, it's the details that turn your research facts into interesting narrative. This segment quotes my mother from a taped interview:

"Madelyn, Donald and Lorene were in the hospital, and Fred, Russell, Bill and I were at home. Pop couldn't work. No one could come in the house. We had to put a milk jug out on the porch so the milkman could pour the milk in it. Mom had some woman who had been exposed to typhoid come in and help her. Either mom or pop had to be up with us all the time. I didn't have it as bad as the rest of them. Bill had typhoid real bad. They thought he was going to die before the fever broke."

Combining information from several research sources produced this segment about the family's move from Buckhannon to Wheeling:

The century was turning over when Willis **WESTFALL** married Martha B. **BENNETT**, one of the five children of Walter and Hannah **BENNETT**, who had crossed the mountains to the Upshur County West Virginia region from Rockland, Virginia. Willis was making his living in Buckhannon as a carpenter as he and Martha raised their eight children: Fred, William, Russell, Donald, Madelyn, Eugyal, Lorene and Maxine, my mother. A ninth child, Walter, died at 18 months of pneumonia.

The family home at the time was a one-story wooden structure at the top of a small hill, surrounded by a peach orchard and pastureland. Down the road a short way was a one-room schoolhouse called Ours School.

By the time my mother was five years old, many folks were packing up and leaving the hills of central West Virginia for cities to the north. Several of the **WESTFALLS** headed for Akron when they heard that jobs were available at the rubber factories.

My grandfather, Willis, was among those who decided that his family's future would be better some place other than Buckhannon. In 1920, he moved his family a short distance north to Phillipi, but when the job he was working on was finished, he moved the family back to Buckhannon again. Then Willis got word that workers were needed in Wheeling. So once again, the family squeezed their personal and household belongings in the family truck and left the mountains that had been home to the **WESTFALLS** for 180 years to head for the Ohio River Valley.

Among the family possessions moved to Wheeling were a trunk and my grandmother Martha's small "library" of books, that ranged from a complete set of Charles Dickens to textbooks, historical reference works and Wilkie Collins novels. Also on the truck were the tools of a carpenter—tools that would help Willis start a new life in a city rapidly taking its place as a center of commerce, industry and transportation. The trunk and the books would eventually wind up in my possession.

An important part of your life story is where it took place. And by providing good descriptions of your neighborhood, hometown and other places that play a role in your life, you are preserving local history. The following segment about our neighborhood delivery people records a part of life in the 1940s that is gone from the American scene:

The bread man usually parked in front of my grandmother's house. . . where he pulled a long sliding drawer from the rear of the truck to display a mouth-watering selection of breads, cakes, pies and breakfast pastries. The ice man stopped at each house displaying an ICE sign in the front window, showing that the owner still used an ice box for refrigeration. . . Then there was the vegetable peddler, whose canopied truck displayed a colorful selection of garden fresh potatoes, onions, turnips, lettuce, cabbage and squash as well as apples, oranges, cantaloupes and watermelons.

Memories of roads and highways are good material for your life story. They change in character and geography over time, giving you the opportunity to preserve small time capsules. Writing about roads also plays upon the deep-rooted feelings many people have about traveling the highways. Here's an example of each from my books.

The serious business section of The Grove was packed into a short stretch of Route 40 between the Stone Bridge and the B&O Railroad viaduct. In a space of less than 200 yards, motorists passed a rickety wooden building at the edge of the bridge housing a single fire truck, Sargus' Shoe Store, the post office, Seibert's Bar and Restaurant (which had a bowling alley in the basement), John's Five and Ten, two drug stores, Sandy's Shoe Repair, Upton's card and gift shop, Wakims Pool Room, Shower's Hardware, the Van Camp Company Store serving the area miners, the My-Lady Beauty Shop, a furniture store, cleaners, Justice of the Peace and a string of other small shops.

I reached Hagerstown at 10 a.m. The ride through Maryland was taking me higher through the Appalachians. As I reached the crest of Sidling Hill at the 1,547-foot level, the sign warned that there were 90 miles of mountains ahead. As I crossed Town Hill, the sign said you could see Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. From here on, the road was like a roller coaster. Green Ridge 1,190 feet. . Polish Mountain 1,200. . Martin Mountain 1,675. . .

Family houses can be used effectively to present information about our lives, and both of my books include chapters about the places I lived. The following segment about one of my childhood houses illustrates how you can reconstruct a visual picture even if you don't actually see the complete image in your mind. You "know" that's the way it was because you remember the various elements individually.

The small wooden desk where I did my homework was shoved against one wall of the bedroom. Occasionally, there was a model airplane displayed there, a testimonial to my ongoing boyish creative efforts. My few hang-up clothes—including the knickers suit I wore to Sunday School—hung from a bar in a narrow closet, where my worn overalls, sweatshirts and clodhoppers lay scattered on the floor. A small dresser contained the rest of my clothes. Under the bed was my stack of *Boys Life* magazines, a few comic books, my baseball glove and other assorted things long forgotten."

A life story is not just about what you did but who you are. By inserting feelings and emotions where appropriate, you add another dimension to your personal profile, as illustrated in the following two excerpts—the first in a chapter about my father's death and the other in a chapter profiling my grandmother Anna **BECKER SCHAUB**.

Arriving home, I dropped my bag on the kitchen floor and moved through the house to the living room. Charles and Evelyn were talking to my mother, who was stretched out on the couch. She sat up as I sat down next to her. We hugged. She cried. I wanted to but couldn't.

Grandma and I sat there for almost another hour, neither of us saying too much, just moving slowly back and forth on the squeaky swing, enjoying each other's company. . . There was an unspoken connection between us. Without her saying it, I knew how much she looked forward to my visits. I loved her, although God forbid, I would ever say such a thing. I knew she knew, just as I knew she loved me. Kisses and "I love you" comments were not our style.

Your ideas, opinions or musings about particular topics are also part of who you are and deserve a place in any life story. The following paragraph is from a chapter about my lifelong interest in reading and in books.

My favorite part of any book is the first page. Not the final chapters where the mystery unfolds, where the hero wins the struggle. But those opening paragraphs, where the words have the freshness of a new snowfall. . . . Regardless of what comes later, page one is the perfect moment. Later, both reader and author lose the enthusiasm for the story that fired them up in the beginning and are anxious to get it over with and get on to the next book.

By including a chapter about my wife's family, I automatically increased the book's audience and expanded the book's historical value through segments such as this one from a conversation with my mother-in-law Lassie **JOHNSON JOHNSTON**.

All up and down through there plum to that church (Cold Hill Baptist Church) used to be the **JOHNSON'S**. Daddy's mother and father kept the post office there. Mother (Julia **MC FADDEN**) was raised in the woods way back down there miles and miles from the home place. The **MC FADDENS** were all intelligent people. They just didn't reach out too much. But back then, people didn't do that too much, I guess. Grandpa (Jake) **MC FADDEN** had 250 acres of land. They lived in an old log cabin. Grandpa used to have hogs in the woods. . . .

When telling our personal history, it's not all about family. Among the several friends and other non-relatives I wrote about was a favorite school teacher, whose profile made a logical introduction for a chapter on my high school years. A writer walks a fine line when he uses dialogue based solely on memory, and any attempt must accurately reflect the actual meaning, if not the exact words. The following incident is so vivid that I would have no fear about matching my memory against a tape recording of the same:

Arms crossed over his chest and with a ruler gripped firmly in his right hand, he had the look of respected authority that most teachers strive for but few achieve. His words were slow and deliberate as his eyes scanned the room, making contact with each of the nine students.

"Well, well, well. . . Now that we've all finally found a place to park it, let me offer you this little bit of advice. After today, you will be in your seat before the bell rings. If not, you'd be better off not showing up."

On this first day, I wasn't exactly certain how to take this middle-age man, who seemed to be more interested in scaring us away than making us welcome. Eventually, I would come to recognize that his half-turned up mouth could be a friendly smirk or be a snarl, depending upon which side of him you were on—the good side or the bad side."

"If any of you think you might not want to spend the time doing this work and doing it right, then this is the time for you to pick up your books, walk down to the principal's office and drop out of this class. Don't bother waving good-by. Just go. If you stay, I will wind up making your life miserable."

The impact of historical events in our lives represents another topic that can make personal history meaningful for readers many years later. The attack on America on Sept. 11, 2001 came as I was finishing up the second volume of my book and on a day when several relatives happened to be visiting our home in Columbus. My chapter describing the events of 9-11 provided a personal perspective for one of those "where-were-you-when" days.

What had started out as shock from the pictures of the first tower burning and changed to disbelief with the second crash was now generating a queasy feeling in my gut as we watched pictures of flames and smoke billowing from a large hole ripped through one side of the 60-year-old Pentagon. Joyce and I stood in the middle of the family room staring at the television, too shaken to even sit down as the surprise attack on American continued to play itself out . . .

There is a lot of supplemental material you can add to your book that preserve information not necessarily suited for your narrative copy. My back of the book section for each volume includes miscellaneous notes for each chapter plus an index. In addition, scattered throughout the book are listings of such things as family members who served in military service, names of co-workers, and automobiles I owned over the years (with small photos of each). For *Growing Up in The Grove* I created a map of my neighborhood with my childhood residences and some 59 points of interest marked.

A final thought to keep in mind as you write your own life story: don't let concerns about structure or writing style scare you away from your goal of producing a book. The bottom line is that no matter how you put the information together, your history-oriented relatives, present and future, will find it useful. You've been there yourself and know the joy of finding narrative information to supplement the names and dates.

Don't underestimate the value of photos in your life history. The photo of hunters below, used in *Growing Up in The Grove*, shows **WESTFALL** family members on an annual hunting trip near Sugar Grove in Webster County WV in the early 1930s. (standing left to right): Willis E. **WESTFALL**, William Dayton **WESTFALL**, Burton Jason **WESTFALL**, Guy **COOMBS**, Ira Burton **WESTFALL**, **DOYLE Coombs** and _____ **DEAN**. (ground level, left to right): Donald **WESTFALL** and Kelcel **WESTFALL**.



ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Donald **SCHAUB** is a retired editor and writer whose family roots extend to the earliest settlers of Upshur and Lewis Counties. He grew up in Elm Grove near Wheeling WV and currently lives in Columbus OH.

Getting Organized To Write Your Family History

Your family history files are overflowing with names, dates, places, documents, photographs and voluminous notes. Now what do you do with all that stuff? You may not have given much thought to how you're going to put it in the hands of relatives and friends. But not to worry—you have some options. And you'll probably discover that producing a family history out of your raw material is no harder than sifting through dusty court house records—and in most cases more fun. If you're procrastinating about the writing task or don't know where to begin, this may help get you started.

When Is the Right Time?

If you're old enough to look "back" on your life and you have material to work with, it's probably time to put something on paper, even if you intend to keep researching. You're never going to have *all* the information you would like to have. Besides, you can always update or supplement your material when you have new information. Much worse than writing too early is to put it off until it is too late.

Organize What You Have

Before you begin, figure out just exactly what you have to work with. The volume and variety of your resources can be overwhelming. Organize your correspondence; documents; school, military and work records; old newspapers; diaries; journals; photos; video and audio recording; genealogical files and your descriptive notes. At this point you will want to fill in some holes in your research and check with relatives or friends to confirm (or change) your own memories. What you remember may be different from their version.

Lots of Options.

Work with a document you feel comfortable with. If writing a full-length book seems too daunting a task, consider duplicating a series of essays as you have the time and material. If you're more of a talker than a writer, dictate your oral history on audiotapes or in front of a video camera. A scrapbook of notes, letters, newspaper clippings, official documents and photos can reveal as much about your family's history as a 200-page book. Perhaps the easiest way to pass along family history is a chronological listing of family-related events by date as a supplement to your family tree information.

Production & Distribution

How much money you want to spend, your individual skills and the number of copies needed will dictate your end product—hard or soft-bound book, three-ring notebook, a self-produced stapled document etc.) Anyone with a computer, scanner and some basic talent for writing and design can produce a professionally-looking family history (with photos) that can be duplicated and bound at any offset or photo-copy print shop.

Writing Resources: Many resource materials on how to write family history are available in libraries, bookstores and on the Internet. Go to www.genealogy.com for *Family Tree Maker's* tips on writing personal history. Books available in libraries and bookstores include *How To Write the Story of Your Life*, by Frank P. Thomas and *Writing Family History and Memoirs*, by Kirk Poling

- Don **SCHAUB**
- 2002

An Understanding of Hell on Earth during WWII

by Ruth Bush Highland



My grandfather, Ray **BUSH**, was rather difficult and it seems joining the Navy, for all his sons, was a resolution to dealing with their father. My father, Charles, joined at seventeen as did his older half-brothers, Hugh and Ray Junior. Dad left the service when his tour of duty was over and Hugh made the Navy a career and retired a Navy Commander. Ray Junior was one of the Battling Bastards of Bataan. This is his story.

Ray Junior **BUSH** was the son of Ray and Margarete (HANSON) **BUSH** of Harrison County, West Virginia, the grandson of Archibald and Matilda (DAVIDSON) **BUSH** of Lewis County, West Virginia; Clay County, Kansas, and Harrison County, West Virginia, and the great-grandson of Nathaniel and Martha (JACKSON) **BUSH** of Gaston, Lewis County. His siblings were: Hugh Hanson **BUSH**, Audrey Virginia **BUSH**, and Dorothy Claire **BUSH**.

His mother died in 1925 and his father remarried on December 31, 1927, to Elsie Ellen **DOYLE**. She was the daughter of Dennis and Laura (LOWE) **DOYLE**. This second marriage produced the following children: Charles Ben "Bud" **BUSH** (my father), Matilda Belle **BUSH**, and Elsie Elaine **BUSH**.

Bud was only five years old when Ray joined the service. He couldn't tell us much about Ray. What I share with you here are the tidbits I have gleaned from family and community resources and from the internet.

Ray Junior was a student at Washington Irving High School in Clarksburg when he joined the Navy in 1935. He must have liked the life of a sailor for he was still there when America entered World War II in December 1941. Because my grandfather or grandmother had the heart to keep letters sent to them by Ray and because he had written his naval mailing return address on each envelope, I know that he was serving on the *USS Quail* AM-15, a minesweeper, in 1941 and '42.

"*Quail* operated out of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, from 1931 to 1941, including in her duties a period of survey work off Alaska. With the outbreak of war with Japan, *Quail*, under skipper, Lt. Cdr. John H. **MORRILL**, was in the Philippines. During the defense of Corregidor, she swept a channel providing access to South Harbor, Corregidor. Her crew then went ashore to aid in the defense of that island. Damaged by enemy bombs and guns, *Quail* was scuttled 5 May 1942 by U S forces to prevent her capture. Part of her crew escaped to Darwin, Australia, in a 36-foot motor launch. *Quail* received one battle star for World War II service."¹

¹ <http://www.hazegray.org/danfs/>

Unfortunately, only "some" of her crew was able to escape, the rest, as we now know, were taken prisoner by the Japanese. Ray Junior **BUSH** was one of them.

He, many of his shipmates, **MACARTHUR**'s troops in the Philippines and thousands of Filipinos were part of Imperialist Japan's relocation of prisoners to Manchuria in late 1942 which resulted in the now famous, indescribably horrible Bataan Death March and the deaths of thousands of Americans and Filipinos in the prison camps there. Some survived. Many did not. Ray Junior **BUSH** did not.

Remains, purported by government sources to be his, together with the remains of Capt. Joseph **HUSTEAD** of the Army and Corp. James E. **FINDLEY** of the US Marines were the first to be returned to Clarksburg after the war was over. They arrived on "the eastbound train #12 at 4:40 p.m." on October 29, 1947, according to the Clarksburg paper that my grandparents kept as part of their memories of their son. Ray Junior's remains were interred a few days later in Peterson Cemetery on Route 33 two and one-half miles east of Weston, one of the places where members of the **BUSH** family are buried. His burial site was later marked by the family with a non-military tombstone; the stone places his death date as 1943. It was the absence of a military marker and my desire to have one placed there that started me on this quest for more information about my uncle.

According to my dad, my grandfather always said it was not Ray buried in Peterson Cemetery. He could not accept "his" son's remains were finally home. I don't know why, neither did my dad.

Recently my husband asked me to read an article in *Sports Illustrated* magazine. I was shocked, sickened and enlightened all with the reading of this one article; I was particularly impressed with the means by which they marked the deceased for later identification. I have chosen a few paragraphs to share with you.

The article, titled "**TONELLI'S RUN**" by Alexander **WOLFF**,² is about a man, Mario **TONELLI**, who was a Notre Dame football running back and Army sergeant, and a survivor of the Bataan Death March.

"By the time the Japanese planes had departed, most of what remained of American air power in the Pacific after Pearl Harbor lay twisted and smoldering on the ground. Soon after, Japanese troops landed on the island. **MACARTHUR** ordered a retreat into the hilly jungle of the Bataan peninsula, across the bay from Manila, in hopes of holding out until Navy ships could cross the ocean with provisions and reinforcements. But there was no longer a strong Pacific fleet; December 7 had seen to that. And to the war counselors in Washington, the goal of defeating enemies in two theaters rested on a strategy of Get **HITLER** First. The brass kept sending word to Bataan, that help was on the way. But within weeks of Pearl Harbor, Secretary of War Henry **STIMSON** had privately conceded that **TONELLI** and his mates in the 200th gradually came to understand; "there are times when men have to die."

"A UPI correspondent wrote the doggerel that the men quickly took as their own;

We're the battling bastards of Bataan
No mama, no papa, no Uncle Sam
No aunts, no uncles, no cousins, no nieces

² *Sports Illustrated*; January 27, 2003; Volume 98; Number 3

No pills, no planes, no artillery pieces
And nobody gives a damn."

"The bamboo poles groaned from the strain of bodies being hauled off for burial. The prisoners dug the common graves, each four feet deep, then stacked corpses five deep. They had stuffed dog tags into the mouths of the dead, in case General Douglas **MACARTHUR** ever did return to the Philippines, now under the hell of the Japanese Imperial Army, and their comrades could be disinterred and given proper rites. In a POW camp decimated by starvation, disease and murder, the only consolation in serving on the burial detail was the certainty that you were, for the moment at least, alive." (Mario **TONELLI**)

The above statement gives my family hope. The man buried in Peterson Cemetery, Lewis County, is more than likely that of Ray Junior **BUSH**, and if not, then at least an American serviceman has been buried with a proper burial in the states.

In an effort to further increase my understanding of the events surrounding Ray Junior's death, I visited the Battling Bastards of Bataan website³ through which I met a man, whom I consider a Godsend. The following paragraphs are typed as they were sent to me.

"My name is Fred **BALDASSARE**. I work with Maj. **GORDON**, in the "Battling Bastards of Bataan". He forwarded your e-mail, because I have done a lot of research on Camp Hoten.

"Around 10-03-1942, approximately, 1,300 men were selected at Cabanatuan POW camp to go to Mukden, Manchuria. On the same evening they unloaded in Pier 7, in the Manila Port area. The next day, they were marched on board the freighter, the Tottori (Hokka) Maru. There were crammed very tightly into various holds. The holds were dark, with no place to urinate or defecate. Conditions were inhuman and they were seldomly fed or given water. Many tried committing suicide on board the ship.

"The next day, they set sail for Formosa (Taiwan). They were docked there for a day, where they picked up around 300 British, Australian and Dutch POWs. They set sail for Fusan, Korea. they were attacked by a US Submarine, who did not know US troops were on board, they escaped harm, by a narrow miss, with a torpedo. The Japanese never marked their prison ships.

"Around 11-09-1942, they landed in Fusan, Korea. they were taken off the ship, stripped, and hosed down. According to many reports, they were forced to do calisthenics, which was very odd, since a good percentage of them were dying from dysentery and other diseases.

"They were then put on a train and fed, something other than a small amount of cracker type of substance and water, as they were throughout their voyage. Their meal was rice with a small amount of salt cod, served to them in small wooden boxes, again according to various reports. Since most had cuts and sores in their mouth and lips, from lack of water, the salt cod was painful to eat, but it was their first meal, so most ate it.

"The next day, they were in Camp Hoten, Mukden, Manchuria. They were greeted by the Camp Commander, Col. **MATSUDA**. Col. **MATSUDA** received a life

³ http://home.pacbell.net/fbaldie/Battling_Bastards_of_Bataan.html

sentence for his crimes as Hoten Camp commander, but was released after 6 or 7 years, when **TRUMAN** and **MACARTHUR** gave all Japanese war criminals a complete pardon and he was released. His time in prison, served towards his retirement from the military.

"The POWs in Camp Hoten were to be used as slave laborers, working in the MKK factory, which manufactured machine parts for Japanese airplanes.

"An approximate number of 600 POWs perished in Camp Hoten. Approximately, 250 to 300 died within the first 3 months, from illnesses they had brought with them from the Philippines. You must remember, these starving and sickly men went from a very hot tropical climate, to a frozen Manchurian climate, where it dropped 30 to 40 degrees below zero, in the evenings, in the winter months. It was so cold, planes could not fly in or out. They were not given winter clothing, but instead had to accommodate the tropical clothing they brought with them.

"Your uncle **BUSH** died on 12-29-1942, so he was in the first group to perish, dying after on a month and a half after arriving in Camp Hoten. He was, probably, sent to the camp hospital and treated by Doctor **AOKI**, the Hoten Japanese doctor, who was described by many as a sadist. Your Uncle Ray must have been sick or very weak when he arrived at Hoten.

"Again, according to many reports, those who died in the winter, could not be buried until the spring, because the ground was frozen. Their bodies were frozen in piles, in an unheated shack, waiting for the ground to thaw, in the spring.

"I hope nothing I mentioned upset you, it is just there is no nice way of telling the truth on what happened to your uncle. It was pure hell. They were beaten for no reason or for committing very minor offenses, such as hiding a small piece of sugar, and were treated worse than animals.

"I have a lot more information and many more photographs of Camp Hoten, including the Japanese officers and guards. If you wish to see them, let me know. If you wish to know more, let me know.

"I am very happy to have had this opportunity to have helped you. Please stay in touch.

"Sincerely, Fred **BALDASSARE**"

Now you can understand why I feel the acquisition of a military marker is high on my "to do" list in this life. Not only did my uncle die fighting for his country, he was tortured for it as well. I feel so very strongly about all this. When I received the above information, via email, I cried. How can one human treat another in such a manner? I don't have the words or understanding for this. A snippet of understanding came after having read the *Sports Illustrated* article, the Japanese told the POW's, "you are dogs and will be treated like dogs".

I just know my uncle, at the age of 24, lived a very short time in that POW camp, so far from home, tortured, starved and who knows what else. He will get a marker!

I have more information to share with you about Bataan, but it must wait for the next issue of the Journal. I wanted to do so this time, but I've used my allotted space in telling Ray's story and giving you instructions about getting markers.

I know very little about WWII or any other war. My interests as a genealogist do not lie there. This could be the case for many researchers of my generation (I graduated in 1976). I definitely know we weren't taught much about the specifics of past wars. However, in working to

get a marker for Ray, I have become a little more knowledgeable about WWII and quite enlightened about Bataan.

I am so grateful to all those who have served so that my family and I can live in freedom. We need to make sure to say thank you to all veterans as they pass by on floats during parades. Sometimes, I'm sure they feel they are forgotten. That could be true for many people, but not for me. I won't forget the sacrifices made by those fighting for our country, not today and not years ago. I won't forget the sacrifice my uncle Ray made for this country and until I get him all I feel he is entitled to through his death, I won't let Washington forget either.

While I was writing this, I had two new happenings. First, I learned that our local library in Harrison County, Clarksburg Harrison Public Library, in conjunction with Senator **BYRD**'s office, is submitting veterans' stories, both written & videotape, to the National Archives in Washington, DC. In addition, the West Virginia Archives, Charleston, West Virginia, is soliciting stories of veterans. I'm very proud to say, Ray Junior **BUSH**'s bio and naval information is now part of the archival holdings in both places. You can do this as well. Just send me an email at hcpd2@HACKERScreek.com or write me at the library. I'll tell you what I had to do. It was very easy.

WEST VIRGINIANS WHO HAVE DIED IN THE AKRON, OH, AREA

A series of e-mails sent to the HCPD-L by Judi Spencer
(Condensed by Rosie Sheets)

These obituaries are taken from the *Akron Beacon Journal* and include some from 1998, 2000 and 2001. Originally posted during the month of November 2001, these were sent as several different messages. Anyone wishing more information should contact the HCPD Library, 23 Abbotts Run Rd., Horner, WV 26372, where the full text of each of these is on file.

DAUGHERTY, Roselee: d. August 23, 2000, Spencer, WV. Spouse: Tommy **DAUGHERTY**. 3 sons, 2 brothers, 2 sisters. Taylor-Vandale Funeral Home, Spencer, WV.

LAWSON, Maxine: 79, d. August 25, 2000, b. Fayette Co., WV. Spouse: James **LAWSON**. 3 daughters, 4 sons. Burial at Greenlawn Memorial Park.

CUNNINGHAM, Thomas E.: 83, d. August 21, 2000, b. Wheeling, WV. Spouse: Betty **CUNNINGHAM**, m. 60 yrs. 1 daughter.

POOLE, Helen Lee **FAGON MOSLEY**: 97, d. August 15, 2000, b. Thurman, WV. Spouses: (1) Thaddeus **MOSLEY, Sr.**, (2) James **POOLE**. 4 daughters, 1 son (first marriage). Rhoden Memorial Home.

PERRY, Marcia Jo: 67, d. August 18, 2000, b. Lesage, WV. Parents: Evan and Naomi **PERRY**. 1 brother.

MILLER, Genevieve M.: 79, d. August 19, 2000, b. Clarksburg, WV. Spouses: (1) Steve **BANIK**, (2) Carl E. **MILLER**. 1 brother, 2 sisters. Burial at East Akron Cemetery.

New Information: Obtaining a Military Grave Marker

by Ruth Bush Highland

While I haven't worked full time in trying to obtain a military grave marker for my dad's half brother, Ray Junior **BUSH**, I have given it a wholehearted try over the last two years, only to hit the unbreakable wall of the federal government.

I was told time and time again, no matter to whom I spoke, if there is a readable marker already existing on the grave, "you cannot get a military marker". I was so very frustrated. How can the US government turn down the marking of a military man, or woman, when they lost their life during or after serving their country? It almost seems, at times, our government has no heart. Maybe there is no place for heart in government and their rules, or maybe they cannot afford to have a heart. No matter the answer, I have recently learned; our government has made slight changes in their views on such matters.

"NEW HEADSTONE ELIGIBILITY LAW: On December 27, 2001, President **BUSH** signed Public Law 107-103, the Veterans Education and Benefits Expansion Act of 2001. This law includes a provision that allows the VA to furnish an appropriate marker for the graves of eligible Veterans buried in private cemeteries, whose deaths occur on or after December 27, 2001, regardless of whether the grave is already marked with a non-government marker."

Whether this law only pertains to those Veterans who died "on or after December 27, 2001", I'm not sure. However, it seems this revision to the law is now allowing Veterans to have the military marker they so rightfully deserve. Markers are now being provided for Veterans who died as long ago as the Civil War and quite possibly the Revolutionary War. There are, however, certain rules that have to be followed.

Those rules aren't all that difficult if you can find the information you need. You have to have documented proof of the Veteran's service. He or she has to have been Honorably Discharged. If you have a copy of the discharge papers, then you're lucky. If not, then you will need to "apply" for that information. The directions to do so are provided below.

MAKE SURE, when requesting the discharge information, you request the **UNDELETED** version. If you do not, the Deleted version will not have the information you need. However, if a Veteran died as a POW (Prisoner of War) or KIA (Killed in Action), there will be no "discharge papers". They are considered a casualty. You will need to fill out the appropriate form, which we now have on file at the HCPD Library. You can also get a copy of this form from the Veterans' Affairs in your area, or the easiest solution, download the form from the internet yourself. This pertains to obtaining copies of military records, not just a grave marker.

I contacted the Veterans Affairs Office in Clarksburg and was told the website to visit. I went there!!! Talk about easy! The website is: <http://www.vba.va.gov/> There is an abundance of information on this site. You may want to save it to your "favorite" file.

After arriving at this site, select "Downloadable Forms and Applications" in the blue box on the left. Scroll to the bottom of this page to find the following: "Request Pertaining to Military

Records SF 180 National Archives and Records Administration". In the center of the next page look for the following; Military Record Requests (SF 180). This is for deceased veterans records to be used by NEXT OF KIN. If this is where you want to go, then select the "hyper link" provided. Scroll to the bottom of this page and click on the RED Bar, "Request Military Records". From this point, simply follow the instructions they provide. If you are not, Next of Kin, then there will be a form to print and mail. That is the form I told you about above.

I can warn you, however, if you fill this out online, there is a point where you are asked to provide a social security number. If you don't know that and choose not to fill this section in, it will not process the form. It will keep asking for the number, which you don't have. I chose to put 123-45-6789 in this box. That made it happy and I was able to proceed. But, there is a box at the end to add comments. I chose this space to state there was no social security number for my veteran and the one I provided is a "dummy". One solution to this, IF the veteran had a social security number and that person is deceased, you should be able to find him or her in the Social Security Death Index online. For those of you who do not have Internet access, contact me by phone (304-269-7091) or mail (HCPD, 45 Abbotts Run Rd, Horner, WV, 26372) and I will be more than happy to look up this number for you. There is also another number that is asked for. I'm not sure if the serial number I provided was what they wanted, but it was accepted in the online application. At this point, if you don't have numbers to fill in online, then print out the form and fill in what you can. Then fax or mail the completed form. This would be the best solution. The fax number and mailing address will be posted on the site.

At this writing, I am still awaiting the outcome of all my work. No matter the length of time involved, I'm sure it will be well worth the wait, as it will be for you.

The Veterans Affairs Office in Clarksburg has accepted the information I could provide as adequate for this request. I am very lucky in that my grandfather kept a copy of the newspaper announcing the return of my uncle's body to West Virginia following the war. Also, there are the telegrams from the Navy stating his possible status as a POW and one declaring his death. My sister, who has possession of the latter, couldn't find it. Nonetheless, with the information I had, it was deemed enough. By the grace of God, I found a gentleman online who was able to provide me with my uncle's serial number and date of death. I'm not sure where this information was obtained, but he provided it to me. Had my documentation not been accepted, I would have had to file for his military records, then file for the marker and wait for the possible issue of the marker. Having the information on hand has cut out one step for me.

I met with Stephen L **GOFF** at the Veterans Affairs Office in Clarksburg. He said his office is in charge of Harrison, Doddridge and Lewis counties in West Virginia. He filled out a copy of the necessary documents with his own personal information. The document does not contain a specific number, but is marked "Request Pertaining to Military Records" at the top. If you request a copy from us, for your use, I will provide you with a copy of this document so you can see how best to fill out your copy. After filling in as much information as you can provide, the paperwork will be sent to and follow up information received from St. Louis, Missouri, where all the military records are now housed.

I will type up a sheet of instructions to accompany this document to help you when filling in the necessary information. Mr. **GOFF** said he would give me enough information that would make me a professional at filling out this document. Now I don't know that I am or will be a professional at this, but I'll do my best to help you in your quest for a marker and/or paperwork for your Veteran. They deserve it!!

Ruth BUSH HIGHLAND, in addition to being a member of HCPD, just happens to work as our office secretary. She is married to **Bob HIGHLAND** and has a daughter, Rebecca and son, Christopher. These are her first stories in the *HCI*.

John McCally of Harrison County, Virginia

by Thomas A. Wolf

This report provides a brief summary of the known aspects of the life of John **MCCALLY**, a pioneer settler in northwestern Virginia in the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century. As demonstrated by what this writer considers to be overwhelming circumstantial evidence presented in an earlier report ("John Wolf of Northwestern Virginia," completed in June 2001 and serialized (without appendices) in this Journal [XIX (4) and XX (1)], young John **WOLF** (1776-c1830) of Hacker's Creek in then Harrison County, Virginia, was my third great-grandfather. That report also showed, without a doubt, that in addition to his father being Jacob **WOLF** (1753/5-1823) of **HACKER'S** Creek,⁴ his father-in-law was John **MCCALLY** (died 1806/07), and John **MCCALLY's** father-in-law in turn was Nicholas **CARPENTER** (died 1791). Thus my siblings and I are direct descendants of both John **MCCALLY** (fourth great-grandfather) and Nicholas **CARPENTER** (fifth great-grandfather) as well. This report will not attempt to speculate about John **MCCALLY's** origins; that will be the subject of future research.

1. The Early Years

John **MCCALLY** married Nicholas **CARPENTER's** eldest daughter Sarah, presumably before 1780, since she gave birth to Mary **MCCALLY**, who appears not to have been their eldest child,⁵ already in 1783. As will be seen, John **MCCALLY** and his father-in-law were involved in many Harrison County civic activities together, and from the timing of the above marriage it is possible they were acquainted long before they settled permanently in the West Fork area. Whether their families moved to that region together is not now known, but it is possible. The earliest record we have of John **MCCALLY** in the West Fork area is an apparent land claim he made in 1775: "John **MCCOLLEY** is entitled to four Hundred acres of land in Monongalia County adjoining lands Claim'd by Thomas **MCCOLLEY** in the right of Residence to include his improvement made in the year 1775."⁶ One wonders whether Thomas **MCCOLLEY** was John's father or his brother.

That perhaps John **MCCALLY** permanently settled in the West Fork area somewhat after Nicholas **CARPENTER** is suggested by the absence of **MCCALLY's** name from the 1777 petition for a new county to be formed out of Monongalia County which **CARPENTER** had signed.⁷ He was certainly in that area in a military capacity by 1781, however, as a later pension claim by one

⁴ The author has also prepared a separate report on Jacob **WOLF** (entitled "Jacob **WOLF** of Hackers Creek"), dated August 2001.

⁵ "John **WOLF** of Northwestern Virginia," *op. cit.* John **MCCALLY** was attributed more than one white tithable (i.e. white male aged 16 or over) on the Harrison County personal property tax lists only in 1794-97, suggesting his sons John, Jr. and Nicholas (see below) each turned sixteen during that period. Neither appears to have been listed on the Harrison County tax lists in his own right, however, suggesting that they had both migrated from the county by the time they came of age.

⁶ Earl L. **CORE**, *The Monongalia Story* (Parsons, W.Va.: McClain Publishing Co., 1976), Vol. 1, p. 297.

⁷ This petition is transcribed, along with the names of the petitioners, in Violet Gadd **COONTS**, *The Western Waters: Early Settlers of Eastern Barbour County West Virginia* (Denver, Colo.: Stephen P. **COONTS**, 1991), Appendix A, pp. 34549, and according to this source is to be found in "Legislative Petition[s], Augusta County 1776-1783," Box A, Archives Dept., Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

Francis Goodwin notes that: "In spring of 1781 he volunteered in the Virginia Militia for the defense of the western waters under Capt. John **MCCALLEY** and Col. **DUVALL**. He was stationed at Nutters Fort and ordered to spy from there to Buckhannon Fort and back and as far west as Little Kanawha and **HUGHES** River."⁸

MCCALLEY appears on the census for Monongalia County for 1782 as John "**MCCOLLEY**" with a household of three.⁹ He also appears on the first extant personal property tax list (PPTL) for Monongalia County in 1783, with 3 horses but an illegible number of cattle.¹⁰ His name also appears on the 1783 petition (which may have been begun in the late 1770s) to the Continental Congress for the creation of a fourteenth state west of Laurel Mountain on the "western waters."¹¹

After 1784, and the establishment of Harrison County, we find further references to John **MCCALLY**. The first county court, the one that met in the house of George **JACKSON**, recommended **MCCALLY**, along with nine others, to be a justice of the peace for Harrison County.¹² In August of that year, the court records show him testifying in a case involving John **WOLF**¹³ (obviously, given the early year, the elder John **WOLF** of the Elk Creek area¹⁴). During the November 1784 session of the county court, John **MCCALLY** sat as a justice.¹⁵

In 1785, John **MCCALLY** was one of several men who were appointed commissioners to take a census of all tithables in Harrison County. His district extended "from the mouth of Limestone up both sides of the West Fork River to Lost Creek," and included Nicholas **CARPENTER**.¹⁶ On that year's enumeration, his own household was reported as containing 4 white souls.¹⁷ In October of that year, John "**MCCALLY**" was named, along with Nicholas **CARPENTER**, by the General Assembly of Virginia as one of five trustees of the new town of Clarksburg.¹⁸

John **MCCALLY** and Captain Edward **JACKSON** (Stonewall's grandfather) were appointed commissioners by the Harrison County court on March 23, 1786, "to settle with Greenbrier County the expenses of running the dividing line between Harrison and Greenbrier at five shillings per day."¹⁹ On March 21, 1787, John "**MCCALLEY**," along with his father-in-law Nicholas **CARPENTER**, provided security for the contractors for the Harrison County courthouse.²⁰

On April 18 of that year, and following the establishment of Randolph County out of Harrison, John "**MCCALLEY**" was appointed tax commissioner for the first district of Harrison County. This district was defined as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Brown's Creek on the East side of the West Fork, thence up said creek to the head thereof, and along the dividing ridge

⁸ The author is grateful to David **ARMSTRONG** of Elkins, W. Va. for bringing this source to his attention. (See Revolutionary Pension File R4126, Harrison Co., 1833.)

⁹ Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken the Year 1790: Records of the State Enumerations: 1782 to 1785, Virginia (Wash., D. C., Government Printing Office, 1908; reprint by Southern Historical Press, Inc.), p. 35.

¹⁰ "Auditors of Public Accounts, Personal Property Tax Books, Monongalia County, 1783-1821," microfilm reel no. 236, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

¹¹ "Archives of the Continental Congress, Item 8, Folios 251-6," pp. 89-96; microfilm reel no. 62, microcopy 247, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

¹² Henry **HAYMOND**, *History of Harrison County West Virginia* (Morgantown, W.Va.: Acme Publishing Co., 1910), p. 196.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 198.

¹⁴ See "John **WOLF** of Northwestern Virginia," *op. cit.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 201.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 275.

¹⁷ *Heads of Families, op. cit.*, p. 90.

¹⁸ **HAYMOND**, *op. cit.*, p. 255.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 206. **HAYMOND** notes that the "settlement of this account led to several meetings between the representatives of the two Counties before it was satisfactorily arranged."

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 235.

between Lost Creek and Elk Creek to the Randolph County line, and thence along said line and the Greenbrier County line to the Ohio River, thence up said river to the Ohio County line, thence along the last mentioned line to the head of Ten Mile Creek, thence down along the dividing line between said creek and the waters of the West Fork River to the head of **DAVISSON's** Run, thence down said rim to its junction with the West Fork River, thence up said river to opposite the mouth of Brown's Creek, thence crossing the West Fork River to the beginning..."²¹

At the first meeting of the trustees of the new Randolph Academy at which there was a quorum, on September 16, 1788, the trustees appointed a three-man committee, including John **MCCALLY**, William **HAYMOND** and Daniel **DAVISSON**, to "superintend the building" of the academy.²² Core notes that the trustees, "scattered over such a large frontier area, often found it impossible to have a quorum for transaction of business, and requested the general assembly to add to the board ten more members," including John **MCCALLY**.²³

John "**MCCALLEY**" was also among the 131 persons who voted at the courthouse in Clarksburg in the first presidential election on January 7, 1789.²⁴ In May of that year, John "**MCCAULEY**" joined Nicholas **CARPENTER** and others at the first attempted sitting of the Superior Court for the district of Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio and Randolph counties, held at the courthouse in Morgantown in Monongalia County.²⁵ In September of that year, John "**MCCALLY**" showed up for the first sitting of the grand jury which was deemed to actually have a sufficient number of members.²⁶

In June 1790, the Harrison County court recommended John "**MCCALLEY**" as a proper person to fill the office of sheriff. On January 17, 1791, he was qualified as sheriff, and **HAYMOND** lists him as Harrison County sheriff for 1790 (and presumably 1791, since no one else is mentioned for that year).²⁷

Although sheriff and a captain (see below) of the county militia, this apparently did not always constrain John **MCCALLY** to a state of strict sobriety. At a meeting of the Virginia Council of State on October 19, 1790, attended by the Governor and seven members of the council, it was recorded that:²⁸

"Upon the appeal of Captain **MCCOLLY** of the Harrison militia arrested at the instance of Col. George **JACKSON**, and tried by a General Court martial whereof Colonel Benjamin Wilson was President, charged with having subjected himself to liquor and demeaned himself unbecoming an Officer, The said court martial were of opinion the said Captain **MCCOLLY** should be censured and that he should be suspended from his command as a Captain for one year. The board having considered the Evidence and facts, disapprove the sentence and proceedings and order that the said John **MCCOLLY** resume the command of his company in the militia of the County of Harrison."

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 208

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 287-88.

²³ **CORE**, *op. cit.*, p. 166, footnote 15.

²⁴ **HAYMOND**, *op. cit.*, pp. 409-10.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 188.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 188.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 211-12, and 23 1. The Virginia Council of State, meeting on November 25, 1790, advised that a commission should be issued appointing John "**MCCOLLY**" Sheriff of Harrison County (Sandra Gioia **TREADWAY**, ed., *Journals of the Council of the State of Virginia, Vol. V (13 November 1788-29 November 1791)* (Richmond, Va.: Virginia State Library, 1982), p. 229.

²⁸ **TREADWAY**, *op. cit.*, p. 215.

2. The Later Years

Along with other community leaders, John **MCCALLY** is recorded as attending a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Randolph Academy on February 23, 1793, at which the details of the long-delayed construction of the school were discussed.²⁹ A few months later, in July, the trustees resolved to hire the Reverend George **TOWERS** as a teacher at the Academy. (It will be recalled from the earlier report on John **WOLF** that **TOWERS** performed the marriage ceremony in March of 1798 for John **WOLF** and Mary **MCCALLY**, the daughter of John **MCCALLY**.³⁰)

John **MCCALLY**, together with John **HAYMOND**, was elected from Harrison County to the House of Delegates of the Virginia General Assembly in 1793.³¹ It was in their capacity of delegates that **MCCALLY** and **HAYMOND** were authorized by the Harrison County court in September of that year "to sell all the wolf head certificates belonging to this County for not less than 13S. 6D. in the pound."³²

The historian **HAYMOND** notes that the Randolph Academy "finally opened its doors for pupils in the Fall of 1795 under the supervision of the Reverend George **TOWERS**, a Presbyterian Minister, a native of England and a graduate of the Oxford University, who is described in the advertisement of the Trustees as a 'Gentleman of undoubted character and abilities, who has engaged to teach the Latin and Greek languages, the English grammatically, Arithmetic and Geography'"³³ He also mentions that John **MCCALLY** is listed as attending a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Randolph Academy on December 21, 1799.³⁴ According to **HAYMOND**, "tradition states that the institution flourished for some years and that after the charter expired, the building was used for educational purposes until about the year 1842. Mr. **TOWERS** died in 1816."³⁵

DAVIS notes that "poor transportation destined the academy from the time it opened its doors to serve students in the area of Clarksburg and to have on its board of trustees only outstanding citizens of the county seat of Harrison rather than men who lived great distances from the institution." In addition to the tuition charged for individual courses (the school's opening advertisement had noted that the "price of tuition will be, for the Latin and Greek, sixteen dollars, for Geography, six dollars, for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, five dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly. Genteel boarding can be had in the town or neighborhood on reasonable terms"), the school was supposed to be supported by one-sixth of the surveyors' fees from the four surrounding counties which had formerly gone to help finance the College of William and Mary, but it had trouble collecting these payments and was in constant financial distress.³⁶

The character and various business interests of John **MCCALLY** are a bit difficult to read. That he was a local leader, but at the same time was not averse to taking an occasional drink, is evident from the foregoing. But what else was he?

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 288

³⁰ "John **WOLF** of Northwestern Virginia," *op. cit.*

³¹ **TREADWAY**, *op. cit.*, p. 215. 26 *ibid.*, p. 288. 27 "John **WOLF** of Northwestern Virginia," *op. cit.* 28 Cynthia Miller Leonard, *The General Assembly of Virginia: July 30, 1619-January 11, 1978-A Bicentennial Register of Members* (Richmond, Va.: Virginia State Library, 1978), pp. 191-92.

³² **HAYMOND**, *op. cit.*, p. 213.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 290

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 289.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 290.

³⁶ **DAVIS**, I., pp. 608-09.

He and Sarah (**CARPENTER**) **MCCALLY** had at least five children: John, Jr., Nicholas, Mary, Jane and Elizabeth.³⁷ As noted in the earlier-cited article on John **WOLF**, all three daughters and their husbands appear to have removed to Ross Twp., Greene County, Ohio by the early 1800s, and their oldest son may have moved to Greene Co. as well. Both sons seem to have moved away from Harrison County fairly early on, as their names do not appear on the personal property tax lists for that county.

John **MCCALLY** may well have been a farmer, as indeed most men were in those days, but there is evidence to suggest he may have been an active local land speculator as well. Between 1788 and 1804, he was recorded as the grantor for 26 deeds in Harrison County,³⁸ and between 1785 and 1796 he recorded 8 grantee surveys for land in that county.³⁹ One of these surveys, dated November 16, 1795, was for 50,000 acres on the "Waters of Ohio river & waters of Little Kenhawa [Kanawha] between the Military Claims on said rivers and Reedy Creek," on the basis of warrants originally issued to Alexander **HENDERSON**, John **LAMBERTON**, John **JACKSON** and Edward **JACKSON**.⁴⁰

MCCALLY was also rather litigious, although that seems not to have been all that unusual in those days on the American frontier. During 1803-06 alone, he appears to have been a party to at least 14 different suits in the Harrison County court.⁴¹ While many of these appear to have involved real estate, John **MCCALLY** also was occasionally in court for cases involving some kind of violence. Thus in the records of the Superior Court for the district of Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio and Randolph counties, we find that on September 21, 1791 the Court initiated a process against John "**MCCOLLY**" and two others, including one Thomas **ASBERRY** "for a breach of the peace," and against a fourth defendant for assault and battery."⁴² On November 21, 1791, the Commonwealth of Virginia brought a case in this court against John "**MCCOLLY**" "upon an Indictment for an Assault."⁴³ In the Superior Court held on May 3, 1793, the attorney for the Commonwealth "said he will not further prosecute an Indictment against John "**MCCALLEY**" who stands charged with having committed an assault and Battery on the body of Thomas **ASBURY**. Therefore it is Ordered that the same be dismissed." The court at the same time dismissed an indictment against **ASBURY** for assault against **MCCALLY**.⁴⁴

Again on September 22, 1794, we find a suit in the Superior Court brought against John "**MCCOLLY**" "in Trespass assault & battery" by one Thomas **COLLY**,⁴⁵ Who Was probably the second husband of his father-in-law Nicholas **CARPENTER**'s widow Mary. On May 5, 1795, John "**MCCALLY**" pled innocent to these charges, as brought by Thomas "**COOLY**."⁴⁶ This case was dismissed on September 21, 1795, for "want of Security of Costs."⁴⁷

³⁷ Inferred from the *Sleeth vs. McCally* case in chancery. See "John **WOLF** in Northwestern Virginia," *op. cit.* The case may be found in "Harrison County Superior Court of Chancery Record, Vol. 7," pp. 323-41, microfilm reel no. 306, West Virginia Archives & History Library, Charleston, W. Va.

³⁸ "Harrison County (WV), Grantor Index to Deeds, 1786-1923," microfilm reel no. 53, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

³⁹ "Harrison County (WV), Grantee Index to Surveys, 1784-1865," microfilm reel no. 45, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

⁴⁰ See "Harrison County (WV), Survey Record Book 4, 1794-1820," p. 12, microfilm reel no. 46, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

⁴¹ "Harrison County (WV) Minute Book, 1803-1805," microfilm reel no. 4; and "Harrison County (WV) Minute Book, 1805-1806," reel no. 5, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

⁴² "Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio and Randolph Counties (WV), Misc. Court Records, 1789-1796," microfilm reel no. 1, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.; pp. 66-67.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, pp. 80 and 84.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 102 and 104.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 177 and 179.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 198 and 202.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 226-27 and 235.

By September 3, 1804, John and Sarah **MCCALLY** had moved from Harrison County to Wood County to the west, between Harrison and the Ohio River. This is evident from a deed by which "John **MCCALLY** & Sarah his wife of Wood County & State of Virginia" sold to one John Horst the property "Near the West fork river upon both sides of the Main road Leading from Clarksburg.... it being the Same tract of [sic] upon which said **MCCALLY** resided for Many Years...".⁴⁸ Indeed, John **MCCALLY**, who had appeared on the personal property tax list (PPTL) for Harrison County during 1785-86, 1788-90 and from 1792 onwards, last was mentioned on the list in 1803.⁴⁹ While a "**MCCAULEY**," with no first name, appears on the Wood Co. PPTL for one year, 1805,⁵⁰ it is unclear whether this was he.

That John **MCCALLY** had died by 1807 is evident from a case in the Harrison County court in April of that year which pitted John G. **JACKSON** against Sarah **MCCALLY** and which by November 1807 was being referred to as *John G. JACKSON vs. Sarah MCCALLY Administrator or Executor [...] of the Estate of John MCCALLY decd & John Webster*.⁵¹ No record could be found of a will or an estate settlement for John **MCCALLY** in Harrison County and similar records for Wood Co. were not readily available to this writer.

At this point it is unclear what if any relation Dr. James **MCCALLY** was to our John **MCCALLY**. Aside from being a prominent member of the Clarksburg community, Dr. **MCCALLY** is most known for attending to the delivery of Thomas J. ("Stonewall") **JACKSON** in Clarksburg on January 20/21, 1824.⁵² At this time, we have no documentary evidence that he was a son of John **MCCALLY** (see above). James **MCCALLY** first appears on the PPTL in Harrison County in 1799, and begins to appear regularly in county court documents about the time that John **MCCALLY** died.

The next step will be to attempt to find out more about the origins of John **MCCALLY**.

Thomas A. **WOLF** recently retired from the IMF in Washington, D.C., where he worked on the former Soviet-bloc countries and headed up the IMF's office in Moscow during 1995-97. He earlier taught Economics at Ohio State University. He has two married sons and a daughter, and lives in D.C. Tom can be reached by e-mail at thomasw966@aol.com. He retains the copyright to this story.

Loyd\Lloyd Reunion:

The **LOYD\LLOYD** Reunion will be held at Holly Grey Park on Sunday June 1st. starting with lunch about 1:00 p.m.. The custom of covered dish will be observed - bring a covered dish - something good to eat in it of course.

All descendents, family and friends of Isaac Hyre **LOYD** are invited. Bring pictures and other items of interest to share.

A short memorial service will be held for deceased members since the 2002 reunion. Please let John **LOYD** 304 457 -3063 know members names if you can not make it to the reunion.

Door prizes will be awarded - attendees are invited to bring a gift for door prizes.

!!!!!!!!!!See you are the reunion!!!!!!!!!!

⁴⁸ "Harrison County (WV) Deed Book 5, 1799-1805," pp. 425-26; microfilm reel no. 24, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

⁴⁹ "Auditor of Public Accounts, Personal Property Tax Books, Harrison County, 1785-1808," microfilm reel no. 167, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

⁵⁰ "Auditor of Public Accounts, Personal Property Tax Books, Wood County, 1801-1830," microfilm reel no. 347, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

⁵¹ "Harrison County (WV) Minute Book, 1806-07," pp. 162-63 and 228-30; microfilm reel no. 5, Library of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

⁵² James I. **ROBERTSON**, Jr. *Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend* (New York: Simon Schuster Macmillan, 1997), p. 7.

JAMES BROWN

REVOLUTIONARY WAR PATRIOT

by David Armstrong

James **BROWN**, son of John and Eleanor **BROWN**, was born in 1756 in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, according to his own testimony in his Revolutionary War pension proceedings.⁵³ As to the early years of James **BROWN**'s life the record is silent. He was born during the French and Indian War, and grew up during the turbulent period that preceded the American Revolution. At some point prior to the early 1770s his parents moved from Pennsylvania into what is now Hardy County, West Virginia, near Moorefield.

Late in life, James **BROWN** filed for a pension for service in the Revolutionary War. In his affidavits and testimonies, he gave numerous details of his service in three separate actions during that war. This information seems to contain discrepancies in the details of his service when compared with other sources.⁵⁴ It would seem likely that he was in the Dunmore War in 1774 and with **LAFAYETTE** in Virginia in 1781. He may also have served in Ohio under **MCINTOSH** and on the West Fork River.

In the decade preceding 1774, troubles between whites and native Americans on the frontier had been frequent, and there was a good deal of bloodshed (in isolated incidents) by both sides. The problems were escalating by 1774 and the situation was such that Virginia's Governor **DUNMORE** put together a military response to the situation, invading the Indian towns in Ohio and neutralizing the threat to the border settlements from the Shawnee Indians. This campaign culminated in the Battle of Point Pleasant in October 1774. James **BROWN** said in his pension proceedings that he went as a soldier in **DUNMORE**'s campaign but that he did not claim that service as part of the pension application since it was outside of the provision of the act for granting pensions.

Given the place of **BROWN**'s residence at the time and the statement that he was in "**DUNMORE**'s Campaign" it is likely that **BROWN** was not actually at the Battle of the Point. Two

⁵³ "Broad Run and Its Pioneers", the *Weston Independent*, November 18, 1913. In this article, Waldo **BROWN**, great-grandson of James, said that James and Sarah came from Fauquier County, Virginia. Such a writing is only secondary evidence. It is known that a number of families in the Broad Run community in later years came from Fauquier County, but I have wondered if the **BROWNS** were ever in Fauquier. In separate testimonies (footnoted herewith) James and Robert **BROWN** both said that they were from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. This is primary evidence. Further primary evidence places James and Sarah in Hardy County for at least a decade before they came to Lewis County and if they ever were in Fauquier County I have not seen any *primary* evidence of them there. See also James **BROWN** Revolutionary War pension file, National Archives

⁵⁴ Although the true details of **BROWN**'s war record may remain an open question it is likely that some if not all of his testimony was accurate, and they nevertheless present an interesting outline of his experience and the times in which he lived. He did live in an area noted for fraudulent pension claims, and in Lewis County the "Lewis Speculating Gentry," a group of individuals who were assisting in (or initiating) fraudulent pension claims in exchange for a percentage of the money, was active. It has been shown that details for some of these claims were taken directly from Alexander Scott **WITHERS'** *Chronicles of Border Warfare* which had lately been written in part by persons in Lewis County. One must bear in mind that it is not wise to attempt to prove the military record of some of the claimants based on their pension records alone. The details of James **BROWN**'s military record are given above in the interest of showing details about the times in which he lived, and the reader is cautioned that while it is likely that some if not all of the details are factual the pension testimony alone is not sufficient to prove it. His declaration was drawn up by Jonathan **WAMSLEY** who was notorious as one of the "speculating gentry". For further details about **WITHERS** and the "Lewis Speculating Gentry" see **RODGERS**, Dennis B., "The 'Lewis Gentry', Newlon and **WAMSLEY**," *Hacker's Creek Journal* Vol. III #3, 1985; and "Chronicles of Border Warfare," *Hacker's Creek Journal*, Vol. 11 #3, 1984.

arms of the army invaded the west in that action: one under Lewis took a southern route down the Kanawha River to Point Pleasant and another, under **DUNMORE**, took a northern route by way of Pittsburgh and into Ohio. The northern forces did not fight at Point Pleasant. Virgil Lewis' History of the Battle of Point Pleasant reports that at the time of **DUNMORE**'s arrival at Winchester to take charge of the northern forces, James **PARSONS** and others were scouring the country looking for recruits and supplies. It was apparently in the unit of James **PARSONS** that James **BROWN**, who would have been about 19 years old, served in the Dunmore War.

The army started marching in late August and on the 30th reached the mouth of the South Branch near Oldtown, Maryland, about 15 miles above Cumberland. From there they proceeded to Redstone, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela River near present Brownsville. There the army split, one group (the Berkeley County unit) going overland to Wheeling and the other (the Frederick County unit - the one **BROWN** and Company were likely in) went to Pittsburgh, and from there down river to Fort Fincastle, later called Fort Henry at today's Wheeling, which they reached in late September. As has been said, another army under Andrew Lewis had marched down the Kanawha and on October 10th fought Indians at the Battle of Point Pleasant.

Moving down the Ohio from Wheeling, **DUNMORE** reached the mouth of Hocking near today's Belpre, Ohio, about the 6th of October. He, with the troops, proceeded up the Hocking to the vicinity of today's Logan, Ohio, where he crossed the divide between the Hocking and Scioto rivers and arrived at the "Pickaway Plains" in today's Pickaway County. Here a treaty was made with the Indians. **DUNMORE** then started back and was back at Redstone by November 17th. He left troops to garrison various outposts along the Ohio along the way, and perhaps **PARSONS'** company with James **BROWN** was among these as they were paid for 154 days of service (see below) which would mean that they would not have returned home until January or February of 1775.

The name of James **BROWN** shows up on the pay roll of Captain James **PARSONS'** company dated October 1775. These rolls are compiled pay rolls for service rendered in 1774. In the roll for **PARSONS'** company the name James **BROWN** shows up twice, one being listed as a farmer and the other as a weaver.⁵⁵ Also listed are Hardy County residents Baldwin **PARSONS** and Robert **CUNNINGHAM**. James and Baldwin **PARSONS** and **CUNNINGHAM** are all mentioned as army mates of James **BROWN** in **BROWN**'s later pension testimony. He did not however claim any pension for having served with them in 1774.

After the service described above, James **BROWN** made an improvement on a tract of land on the left fork of Lost Creek in what was then Augusta County, now Harrison County. He later was certified as the pioneer claimant at that site, based on having made an improvement there in

⁵⁵ **JUDY**, E. L. *History of Grant and Hardy Counties*, Charleston, Charleston Printing Company, 1951. **JUDY** printed several of these payroll lists dated 1775. The source of these are records in Richmond now preserved on Misc. Microfilm Reel 78 "Dunsmore War" at the Virginia State Archives. Some researchers have believed that since the payroll lists are dated 1775 they are a record of military service in 1775. However these are lists compiled in 1775 to pay the named soldiers for service in the 1774 conflict. At the time in 1774 that the legislature authorized Dunmore to prosecute a war against the Indians there was no provision made to pay the troops. In June of 1775 Dunmore asked the legislature to appropriate monies to pay the troops, and the legislature asked that the governor provide information as to the number of militia involved and the probable cost. The governor replied that all together there were probably about 3000 involved and that the County Lieutenants and Captains could provide more exact figures. On June 19, 1775 the legislature passed a bill for "Appointing Commissioners to Settle Accounts" related to the late war and the rolls on reel 78 (including those published in **JUDY**) were compiled shortly after. See Virgil A. Lewis *History of the Battle of Point Pleasant*. As stated above James **BROWN**'s pension file mentions service in the 1770s with some of the same persons mentioned in the roll of Parsons' company and it is partly for this reason that we identify one of the James **BROWNS** in **PARSONS'** list as the James of Lewis County although this identification is circumstantial. See also James **BROWN** pension file. *Ibid*.

1775. He does not appear to have lived on this tract full time and he later assigned his interest in it to Stephen **RADCLIFF**.⁵⁶

In early 1775 fighting had broken out in Massachusetts between Colonial and British forces and the American Revolution was underway. In the summer Governor **DUNMORE** had fled Virginia and the government was in the hands of a Revolutionary Council. The Council at their first meeting in March had ordered the colony to assume a posture of defense and to form military companies in the event of invasion by British regulars.⁵⁷ According to later testimony Robert **BROWN**, brother of James, joined the "Virginia line on the Continental establishment" of the army in 1776 in Frederick County, Virginia.⁵⁸ Robert was said to have served in the entire war and to have been in the service until 1783. Independent documentation proves that he was in the service in 1781 (see below).

Western Virginia's troubles in connection with the Revolution were from British-directed Indians making raids into the region. In September of 1777 Fort Henry at Wheeling had been besieged; and, in 1778, the settlement at West's Fort on West Fork River was attacked. **WITHERS** says that James **BROWN** was in Lewis County at the time. In June three women went out of West's Fort to gather vegetables and were attacked by Indians. Mrs. **HACKER** was wounded and Mrs. Freeman was killed. A party consisting of Charles and Alexander **WEST**, Charles and Jesse **HUGHES**, James **BROWN** and John **SLEETH** pursued the Indians and wounded one but lost the trail in a heavy rain.⁵⁹ James **BROWN** did not mention this expedition when he listed his services in his claim for a pension.

BROWN did however make a claim for a pension based on military service in 1778. Due to the continuous trouble on the borders, Congress moved to pursue plans for another invasion into Indian country. General **HAND**, commander of the Western Department, was succeeded by Brigadier General Lachlin **MCINTOSH**. **MCINTOSH** assembled a force of Continental, Virginia, and Pennsylvania troops and moved from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) down to the site of present day Beaver, Pennsylvania, and erected a fort on the Indian side of the Ohio River. From there in October he moved into Ohio to near present day Bolivar in Tuscarawas County and built a fort called Fort Laurens. He left Col. John **GIBSON** in command there and returned to Fort Pitt.

In January of 1779 Fort Laurens was besieged by several hundred Indians and the siege lasted for six weeks. **GIBSON** managed to get a messenger to Fort Pitt and in the spring **MCINTOSH** returned and the fort was abandoned.⁶⁰ In his pension testimonies, James **BROWN** says that he had been drafted for six months for the above expedition and that he served in

⁵⁶ Monongalia County *Record of Commissioners Unpatented Lands*, page 486/490, Monongalia County Clerk's office. See also **CORE**, Earl L., *The Monongalia Story*, Parsons, McClain Printing, 1974, and **HAYMOND**, Henry, *History of Harrison County, West Virginia*, Morgantown, Acme Publishing Co., 1910; **BROWN** had this tract surveyed in Harrison County in 1786, Survey Book 2 pg 464. He did not secure the patent to it, however, and assigned his right to it to Stephen **RADCLIFF** who in 1787 acquired the patent. **RADCLIFF** sold the "400 acres on Lost Creek that he patented as assignee of James **BROWN**" in 1794, Harrison County Deed Book 1 page 415, Harrison County Clerk's Office.

⁵⁷ **VA GAZ**, Dabney, Virginus, *Virginia - The New Dominion*. Garden City, New York, Doubleday & Co Inc., 1971. In September of 1776 Congress established the size of the Continental Army at 88 battalions, 15 of which were Virginia's quota. The 15 units that Virginia sent into service were actually styled "regiments." All of the units from a given state were called that state's "line", the word being derived from the line of battle of traditional warfare. Sanchez-Saveedra, E. M. *A Guide to Virginia Military Organizations in the American Revolution 1774-1787*. Richmond, Virginia State Library, 1978.

⁵⁸ Lewis County Record Bk 1832-1837 page 89, Lewis County Clerk's Office. See also *Hacker's Creek Journal*, Vol XVIII #4, 2000

⁵⁹ **WITHERS**, Alexander Scott, *Chronicles of Border Warfare*, Special Collections Edition, published at Parsons, McClain Printing, 1989.

⁶⁰ See also **CRUMRINE**, Boyd, *History of Washington County, Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia, L. H. Everts & Co., 1882; **DE HASS**, Wills, *History of the Early Settlement and Indian Wars of Western Virginia*. Parsons, McLain Printing, 1975

Captain James **PARSONS'** company with Lieutenant Robert **CUNNINGHAM**, and Ensign Baldwin **PARSONS**.⁶¹

BROWN's account matches that above in most particulars except that **BROWN** says that after the erection of Fort Laurens he returned to Fort McIntosh where he spent the winter. Having returned to Fort Laurens in the spring, **BROWN** says that he was stationed there for the summer and that the fort was abandoned in the fall. **BROWN** said in his testimony that he joined the **MCINTOSH** expedition in March and if so he could not have participated in the pursuit of the Indians at West's Fort in June as **WITHERS** said if **WITHERS'** date was correct. At the time James **BROWN** was about 22 years old.

About two years later, back in Hardy County, James **BROWN** married. His bride was Sarah **SHEPHERD**, daughter of John and Sarah **SHEPHERD** who had come to the area from near Old Town in present day Allegany County, Maryland. It was not long before their first child, a son named Robert **BROWN**, was born and named apparently for Robert **BROWN**, brother of James **BROWN**, or possibly for Sarah's brother, Robert **SHEPHERD**.

During the time of the above events, numerous persons had pushed over the Allegheny Mountains into the western part of Virginia and settled on the vacant lands there. Even by the 1760s settlements in present day West Virginia were numerous; and, as of 1779, all of these persons were living on land that was not their own, although most had some hope of eventually securing title to it. In May of 1779 the state of Virginia passed an act to deal with the titles to the lands of these western settlers. This act entitled anyone who had settled on western waters before January 1, 1778, or who had settled representatives there, to 400 acres of land.

In some localities, the land was too crowded for each settler to receive the entire 400 acres. In some cases, claims of the individual settlers overlapped. Some persons (like apparently the James **BROWN** on the Lost Creek property) had not actually lived full time on their settlements but had made improvements in some cases as hunting or trapping camps but actually lived there only part time. It is clear that the granting of western lands was going to get complicated. So the 1779 act provided for commissions to be set up and to meet in the various areas to examine claims to the western lands and to issue certificates to each settler after satisfactory proof of his claim was provided.⁶²

One such commission met at present day Clarksburg in April 1781. **WITHERS** says that James **BROWN** and Stephen **RADCLIFF** traveled from Hardy County (which was then Hampshire County) to this meeting, and indeed **RADCLIFF's** name is in the land commission record for April 24th as securing his title to several western properties. **WITHERS** says that **BROWN** and **RADCLIFF** set out on the return trip home. As was frequent throughout the Revolutionary period, the Indians were lurking about. **RADCLIFF** and **BROWN** nearly became casualties.

Indians passed through the settlements on the West Fork and encountered a number of persons on the Tygart Valley River below today's Philippi, who also were returning from the land commission meeting. In the ensuing fight, three whites were killed. The Indians proceeded east toward Cheat River and present day St. George in Tucker County; but, before reaching there, they encountered **RADCLIFF** and **BROWN** who escaped them. Despairing of being able to surprise the settlements on Cheat River, the Indians turned south to Leading Creek in today's Randolph

⁶¹ **MCILWAINE**, H. R., ed., *Journals of the County of State of Virginia*, Vol. II. Richmond, Virginia State Library, 1932, page 343, 347.

⁶² The various acts concerning lands in Virginia can be found in *The Statutes at Large of Virginia* by **HENING**.

County and killed several families in what was the worst act of Native American warfare in the bounds of present day Randolph.⁶³

During the time of these events, Robert **BROWN**, brother of James, was in eastern Virginia being mustered into the service. According to *Virginia Revolutionary War Register* Volume I, there was mustered, at Albemarle Courthouse at Charlottesville, one Robert **BROWN** who was described as age 24, 5 feet 9 inches tall, brown hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion. He reported that he was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and was a planter from Hampshire County. The record states that he had came as a substitute for another party on April 11, 1781, and was "sized" May 28.⁶⁴

In his pension testimony mentioned above, James **BROWN** makes additional claims to Revolutionary war service stating that he enlisted early in 1781 in the Virginia militia under Captain Michael Stump, and marched to Fredericksburg, Virginia. He said that his unit was there placed under the command of Major **MACPHERSON**, a Pennsylvanian, and attached to the regiment of Colonel **DARKE** commanded by "Colonel **MECKLENBURG**." (**MUHLENBURG**). According to **BROWN**, he was stationed at "Richmond on the hill" and was driven from there by the enemy. He says that the unit then retreated to Raccoon Ford and was joined by forces under General Anthony **WAYNE**.

Published histories, such as **JOHNSON**,⁶⁵ corroborate this portion of the story. British forces were in fact on the march toward the James River which they crossed below Richmond. On the 24th of May, American rebel forces under **LAFAYETTE** avoided a general engagement and evacuated May 27th to Winston's Bridge on the Chickhominy north of Richmond, and then to Dandridges at the mouth of Gold Mine Creek on the South Anna in Southwest Hanover County from the 29th to the 31st. They were at Anderson's Bridge on the North Anna on the 31st, at Corbin's Bridge by June 2nd and at Fly's Ford on the 4th, on the Rapidan near Raccoon Ford.⁶⁶ The pension testimony of one John **HOGG** in later years referred to this retreat as the "Wild Goose Chase."⁶⁷

The *Pennsylvania Journal* newspaper for June 13, 1781, reported that on June 5th the American forces under **LAFAYETTE** were expecting forces under **WAYNE**. The same paper for June 20th says that on June 12, the enemy was at Chesterfield and that **LAFAYETTE** was about 20 miles above there awaiting **WAYNE**'s forces.⁶⁸ On about the tenth of June **LAFAYETTE** was joined at Raccoon Ford by about one thousand Pennsylvanians under Anthony **WAYNE**, and that on the 12th about six hundred "over the mountain men" from Augusta and adjacent counties under William **CAMPBELL**, also joined **LAFAYETTE**'s forces.⁶⁹

The Encyclopedia of the American Revolution reports that British continued raiding and pursued **LAFAYETTE** to Mechunk Creek on June 12th. **STEUBEN** arrived with 450 Continental troops and Campbell joined with the above mentioned Riflemen making the total force under **LAFAYETTE** two thousand continentals and thirty two hundred militia. **CORNWALLIS** moved to Richmond on the 16th and stayed four days and moved down River toward Williamsburg with

⁶³ **MAXWELL**, Hu, *The History of Randolph County, West Virginia*. Morgantown, Acme Publishing Co., 1898.

⁶⁴ *Revolutionary War* Vol I page 69, "Register of description of Non-Commissioned officers and privates at Albemarle Courthouse" Virginia State Library. I am told that there had been a draft and that there was also a high rate of desertion and that these "size rolls" were very detailed so that if the soldier left his unit there would be a detailed physical description on file.

⁶⁵ **JOHNSON**, Curt, *Battles of the American Revolution*. New York, Bonanza Books, 1984.

⁶⁶ **BOATNER**, Mark M., *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*. Mechanicsburg, Pa., Stackpole Books, 1994

⁶⁷ **MCCALLISTER**, J. T. *Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War*. Hot Springs, **MCCALLISTER** Publishing, 1913.

⁶⁸ "Baltimore", *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser* 13 June 1781; "Baltimore" *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, 20 June 1781

⁶⁹ **TYLER**, Lynn Gardiner, *History of Virginia Vol II – The Federal Period*. Chicago, The American Historical Society, 1924.

LAFAYETTE following but maintaining a cautious distance of about two miles north of the enemy. Later pension testimony of one Leonard **DRUMHELLER** said that these movements by **LAFAYETTE** were through Orange and Louisa Counties on what was called t h e " Marquis Road."⁷⁰

BROWN's testimony that the enemy retreated toward Richmond and "lay there" about a week. **BROWN** said (correctly) that it was his understanding that the British forces at the time were commanded by Lord **CORNWALLIS** and that preparations were made for an American attack, but that the British retreated in thick fog one morning. The *Pennsylvania Journal* for June 27th reported that on the 17th **LAFAYETTE** was joined by troops under **WAYNE** and by a number of riflemen and threw himself in the road in which **CORNWALLIS** seemed to be moving at which time **CORNWALLIS** retreated to Richmond.⁷¹ **BROWN's** testimony further states that the unit in which he served then marched to New Kent Courthouse with **LAFAYETTE** and had a skirmish at the right fork of a road for two days. The *Pennsylvania Journal* on the 7th of July published a detailed report written by **LAFAYETTE** giving details of this battle, and events leading up to it:

"On the 18th the British army moved toward us.. to strike at a detached corps commanded by Gen. **MUHLENBURG**. Upon this the light infantry and Pennsylvanians, marched under General **WAYNE**, when the enemy returned to town. The day following I was joined by Gen. **STEUBEN's** troops and on the night of the 20th Richmond was evacuated.

"Having followed the enemy, our light parties fell in with them near New Kent courthouse. The army was still at a distance and Lord **CORNWALLIS** continued his route towards **WILLIAMSBURG**. His rear and right flank, were covered by a large corps commanded by Col. **SIMCOE**. I pushed towards a detachment under Col. Butler, but notwithstanding a most fatiguing march, the colonel reports, that he could not have overtaken them, had not Major **MCPHERSON** mounted 50 light infantry being an equal number of dragoons, which coming up with the enemy charged them within six miles of Williamsburg."⁷²

It is noted with some interest that the contemporary and also later published accounts of actions in Virginia in 1781 corroborate **BROWN's** account in both details and names. **BROWN's** testimony concludes by saying that after the above action he returned home and then re-enlisted as a private as a substitute for Cornelius **WESTFALL**. He says that he started from home under Captain Isaac **PARSONS** and went to Yorktown just in time to witness the capture of **CORNWALLIS** (October 19.) He then says that he returned home and again re-enlisted as a substitute for James **PARSONS** under Captain **SIMMERELL**, and Major Vincent **WILLIAMS**. The unit was ordered to Winchester and guarded British prisoners for six months. He relates that after that he moved to present-day Lewis County in 1782 and was ordered out as an Indian spy under Colonel **LOWTHER**, and continued to spy under James **TANNER** and different officers.

At the time **BROWN** applied for his pension one Anderson **CORBIN** testified that James **BROWN** had in fact been at Fredericksburg in the Virginia campaign of 1781 but that he (**CORBIN**) had guarded prisoners at Winchester and that he had not seen **BROWN** during that duty. William **POWERS** testified that he knew **BROWN** in Hardy County in the 1770s and that he had no doubt that **BROWN** had served a tour of duty east of the mountains. However, **POWERS** added that he did not feel that **BROWN** could have been in the western service as **BROWN**

⁷⁰ **MCCALLISTER**, Virginia Militia, ibid.

⁷¹ "Philadelphia", *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser* 27 June 1781

⁷² "Philadelphia", *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser* 7 July 1781

stated. Perhaps it was these testimonies that caused Marshall **SINGLETON**, who was investigating the plethora of fraudulent pension claims in Lewis County, to order that **BROWN's** name be stricken from the pension roll. **SINGLETON's** statement when removing **BROWN's** name does not indicate that **BROWN** never served but that his service was not as given in the application.

James **BROWN** has not been identified in the 1782 or 1783 tax lists. He and Sarah had another child, Nancy, born about this time. In the ensuing years since the James **BROWN** had made his improvement on Lost Creek boundary changes had placed the site in Monongalia County. In 1783 James **BROWN** appeared at the Monongalia County courthouse to secure a certificate for his 1775 improvement on Lost Creek which was at the time in Monongalia County but is now in Harrison. **BROWN** was duly issued a certificate for his settlement on Lost Creek by James **NEAL**, Charles **MARTIN**, William **HAYMOND**. The action was witnessed by Hedgeman **TRIPLETT**, clerk.

BROWN was back in Hampshire County in 1784, being listed next to his father-in-law, John **SHEPHERD**, in the tax list enumerated by Abraham Hite. James **BROWN** was listed with two horses. He was still in Hampshire in the 1785 list, showing that he had not moved over the mountains to the West Fork River when his father did about 1785. In 1784, the formation of Harrison County had placed James' Lost Creek property in that county, and he had it surveyed on April 10, 1786, by James **ARNOLD**, assistant to Harrison County surveyor William **HAYMOND**. he must have sold the rights to the property immediately to Stephen **RADCLIFF**, as **RADCLIFF** was the one who secured the patent to it in 1787.

About 1787 James and Sarah **BROWN** became the parents of another child, a son. He was named John S. **BROWN**, possibly in remembrance of Sarah's father, John **SHEPHERD**. Another son, Thomas, was born about 1789. A daughter, Sarah, was born in 1791, and a son, Samuel, was born in 1793. James **BROWN** was now about 37, and had a wife and eight children.

War had broken out in Ohio between the United States and Indian tribes there, and this conflict spilled over into Western Virginia in several incidents of Indian warfare, including the killing of Nicholas **CARPENTER**, the father of James **BROWN's** sister-in-law, Margaret **CARPENTER BROWN**, the killing of John **BUSH** and other happenings. The family of James **BROWN** was not spared and they had a close call with warring Indians in the 1790s. Indians being spotted in the neighborhood James **BROWN** and family started for the fort on Broad Run in today's Lewis County. Sarah **BROWN** exclaimed "Oh James! We have left Sammy, my baby, in the cradle!" James returned to the house just in time to grab the child and get into the fort with the Indians in close pursuit.⁷³

Sometime prior to February 17, 1795, James **BROWN** was given custody of two orphaned boys named **BROWN**. On that date he was called to court in Harrison County to show cause why the children should not be taken from him for ill treatment. His mother and Patrick McCann and wife were called to court to testify, and duly on the ensuing March 19 the boys, Solomon and Isaac **BROWN** were taken from James **BROWN** and bound to John **BROWN**, presumably John **BROWN** Sr.⁷⁴ The identity of these youths is not determined. As mentioned below, James **BROWN** came into possession of the Broad Run land grant of his brother Robert **BROWN** who had died in Hardy County; it is tempting to suggest that these boys may have belonged to Robert. But in the 1830s when James testified as to Robert **BROWN's** Revolutionary War service he said that he Robert had left no heirs (except himself and other siblings). This testimony is troubling,

⁷³ *Weston Independent*, 18 November 1913 *ibid*.

⁷⁴ Harrison County Order Book 1792-1797, pages 199 and 205, Harrison County Clerk's Office.

fhowever as not only does it shed no light on the identity of the **BROWN** boys but it does not appear to even give a complete account of Robert **BROWN**'s siblings.⁷⁵

James **BROWN**'s family continued to grow as he and Sarah became the parents of two more children. William was born about 1795 and James Jr. was born about 1799. It was at approximately this time that James Sr. came into possession of a four-hundred acre land grant on the West Fork River northwest of today's Jane Lew, West Virginia in Lewis County. His father, John, had been pioneer claimant at the mouth of Broad Run at the site of today's Broad Run Baptist Church. The tract immediately south of there was patented to Robert **BROWN**, brother of James.

Robert **BROWN** surveyed the property in 1785 and received a patent for it in 1788. However, one source says that Robert died in Hardy County in 1785. Regardless of the actual date of Robert's death, James was in possession of this grant in 1814 when he began to subdivide it.

In the late 1790s, James **BROWN** was offered a trade for a piece of land near today's Jane Lew. **BROWN** had a horse called "Blackhawk," and an individual offered to trade 40 acres for the horse, a flint-lock gun and a dog. James Drown declined the trade but did continue to acquire real estate in the area.⁷⁶

In 1807 he acquired a second tract from Edmund **WEST**. This 195-acre tract was adjacent to his four hundred acre Robert **BROWN** survey and was immediately south of it. At the time of the taking of the 1810 census, James **BROWN** was enumerated in Harrison County with his wife and three sons, these apparently being Samuel, William, and James. In April of 1814, James **BROWN** acquired additional land next to his land grant, this being from his brother John **BROWN**, Jr. It was part of the John **BROWN**, Sr., land grant. The tract was a sixty-five-acre strip of land on the north boundary of James' home place and a nine-acre piece at the mouth of Broad Run which was then called White Oak Flat Run. This acquisition gave James **BROWN** a farm of over 669 acres and later in the year he began to subdivide it.

On December 12, 1814, he deeded the one-hundred-seven acre southeast portion to Thomas **BROWN**. On the 15th a one-hundred-twenty-two acre portion next to and northwest of Thomas' was deeded to Samuel **BROWN**. Also on the 15th a one-hundred-two acre portion next to and northwest of Samuel's was deeded to Robert **BROWN** (son of James) and also the tract northwest of Robert's was deeded to John S. **BROWN**. In 1818, boundary changes took the **BROWN** home out of Harrison and put it in the newly formed Lewis County. James **BROWN** is in the Lewis County census for 1820 with one son, apparently James Jr., still at home. In 1822 James and Sarah deeded an additional one-hundred acres of the home place to James Jr., the deed stating that it was the northwestern portion the part that James Sr. was then living on. In 1828, another tract was deeded to James Jr. by James Sr.

Sarah **BROWN** died March 1, 1835, and James **BROWN** died September 13, 1835. They are buried in Broad Run Cemetery. These people were witness to an epic chapter in the history of America and the world. It is hoped that these notes will serve to preserve part of their life and times.

David ARMSTRONG, 201 Graham St., Elkins, WV, 26241 completed the research for this article in June 2001. David, a lifelong history buff, is currently teaching in the Upshur County schools. He is married to Sherry and the father of four children.

⁷⁵ For Robert **BROWN** see Harrison County Land Grants Book 3 page 47, West Virginia Auditor's Office and Harrison County Deed book 12 page 155, Harrison County Clerk's Office.

⁷⁶ *Weston Independent*, 18 Nov 1913

BENJAMIN LIGHTBOURNE/LIGHTBURN BOOK NOW AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE

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ROHR-REYNOLDS ANNUAL REUNION

Families of Jacob **ROHR**, Barbara **REYNOLDS ROHR**, and Joseph Baxter **ROHR** will hold their annual reunion on Saturday June 21, 2003 at Pavilion #1, Jackson's Mill, WV. Juice and coffee- 9:30 a.m , Catered Lunch- 12:00 noon-\$10.00 per person. Reservations with Lea **BEACHEM**, 800-287-8206 --Wed.-thru Sat. 10:00 to 5:00 or leave message at 304-269-2730 (Spruce Lawn Goldens).

LETTERS WRITTEN BY EDMUND DENNISON & OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS

Edmund **DENNISON's**⁷⁷ son, Salathiel⁷⁸, saved many pieces of correspondence. Most was from his father. A few were from his brothers--Lorenzo G.⁷⁹ and Sylvester⁸⁰. Following are copies of that material. The letters have been edited to make paragraphs and some punctuation and capitalization has been added. Where words are not clear on the original (such as at a paper fold or faded ink) parenthesis () are used. The postcards, and the only surviving envelope, were addressed to Salt Lick Bridge, Braxton County, West Virginia.

The first group of letters were written from Rockford⁸¹ in Harrison County, West Virginia.

January 31, 1870

Dear children:

As I have nothing of a business character, nor of any great importance to write, I merely write to let you know how the health of the family is at this time. We are, I suppose, in what might be called usual health for us. That is, you know, only moderate. We never expect to be stout and robust while we remain a family in this world, but (season) has such a demand on us it seems hard to do.

And, while there is one of our family living, our minds are running after them. So that our cares are more numerous since you have left and became somewhat (yeateral) than when you was small. Not many days and nights passes but I try to approach a throne of grace for you all. For your welfare in time and eternity.

sometimes I feel concerned about you upon the river, knowing that you are surrounded with a system of religion that is not according to God's method of saving sinners. But, we trust you in the hands of God. You have the scriptures which is able to make you wise unto salvation. Read it carefully. We do not wish to burden your minds. If it is a burden on this grave subject we will turn now to something else.

I received a letter from brother **McINTURFF**⁸², written on the 17th of this present month, in which he stated that, if no providential hindrance, he will pay us a visit at our March meeting which will be the 2nd Sunday and Saturday before. He will be at our house on Friday night and preach there and on Saturday at the meeting house⁸³ and so on day and night till Sunday night.

He has promised to bring his wife with him. I would be so glad if you could all come and be with us and hear him preach. If you can't all come, come as many as you can.

We hope our letter may find you all well and doing well. This letter is intended for both families as a joint letter. Tell (Pap)⁸⁴ and Amanda⁸⁵, if they will come down, they can see Canzada's⁸⁶ knit (counterpin) which is worth looking at. Lorenzo's family is well and the neighbors generally.

⁷⁷ Edmund **DENNISON**, b. 1-1-1799 Fauquier Co. VA; s/o John and Sarah (**NORMAN**); d. 11-7-1889 Lewis Co. WV; m. 10-12-1820 Elizabeth **GREATHOUSE**, Harrison Co. (W)VA, d/o Gabriel and Nancy (**HUSTEAD**). She died 6-19-1876 in Lewis Co. WV, was born 1-6-1800.

⁷⁸ Salathiel Sabastian was one of 5 sons of Edmund and Eliz., that lived to adulthood. Four were in the Confederate Army (Salathiel, 5-12-1839 to 1-20-1925; Lorenzo G., 1-10-1828 to 3-25-1907; Franklin E., 10-15-1841 to 1-21-1964; Alvin P. W., 4-15-1836 to ca. 1964.) Salathiel served for the duration of the War seeing a lot of action including Gettysburg. He was wounded at Spottsylvania during the Bloody Angle.

⁷⁹ Lorenzo G. (1-10-1828 to 3-25-1907).

⁸⁰ The other son, Sylvester (1-26-1834 to 7-4-1898), was a member of the Lewis County Militia during the War.

⁸¹ At this time Edmund was living on Teens Run which then was the other end of Blue Lick Run. Now it is road 48/3.

⁸² Phillip **McINTUFF** (**McINTURFF**) was a Primitive Baptist Preacher who was a pastor of Ten Mile Baptist Church alternately until 1883. Ten Mile Baptist still has services on County Rd. S near Marshville, off Rt. 50 in Harrison Co.

⁸³ This was probably Mt. Zion church which was probably located near Johnstown, Harrison Co., WV.

⁸⁴ Edmund was called "Pap" by his grandchildren and children. This must refer to a pet name for someone else, perhaps a grandchild.

⁸⁵ Amanda J. **JONES** (3-20-1843 to 5-20-1904) of Highland Co., VA married Salathiel **DENNISON** 12-29-1864.

Your friends as ever. Write soon. It don't cost much.

Edmund DENNISON

January 16, 1872

Dear Children:

As I wish you to consider this a joint letter to both families. We still enjoy the blessings of natural life through the divine permission of our great creator though our health is at this time but moderate. We still indulge a hope that these lines may find you all enjoying the providence and kind protection of God in health. And all temporal blessings that flows from that (open) hand of Providence--that (exalted) beneficent Being that rules over us. And that you may be filled with gratitude for the same. But, above all, that God would open the windows of His mercy and pour a divine blessing upon your children. This world is but transient and full of trouble and ere we are aware we may have to try the realities of eternity.

But my object particularly in this letter is to let you know that Canzada⁸⁶ has left us. She was married to Orin⁸⁸ **PRIEST** last Sunday night and left yesterday morning. Tis true I have no objection to the man, but my trouble is whether she, on account of her afflictions, has not brought trouble and hardship upon herself. I advised her to weigh these things before marrying. She will be as to company and satisfaction and, indeed, in many other respects greatly mission out of the family. But, all these things we would try to resign, hoping that God may sustain her and enable her to do the duty and part of a wife and that God may bless her with peace and comfort in her now present married condition throughout her sojourn in this world. They expect to live on Freemans Creek as soon as they can settle themselves.

I will drop you a (hint) (bad) (luck) (in) (money) (matters). (I) (wrote) (a) (letter) (to) (**CLARK**)⁸⁹ and put 3 dollars into it but did not register as I never do in a small amount. He wrote back to me that when he opened the letter there was no money in it. He sent the envelope with his letter to let me see that it was cut open at each end and the money taken out and then pasted up. The paper will still come on till first of June. I will write (an) to him again.

And I will see you and (John)⁹⁰ again between this and June.

Lorenzo's family is tolerably well. Write soon and let us know how time passes on. Give our respects to all the friends.

No more. Tis not worthwhile to say when we will come anymore. Suffice it to say when we can.

Yours as ever.

E. DENNISON

March 14, 1873

Salathiel, Dear Son:

May peace, health, and plenty abound with you and family. We are at this time, except Joab⁹¹, in poor health. To give the particulars in detail of our complaints here would not be necessary. I suppose our complaints are such in common as are incident to old age. therefore we wish to be resigned, if we still fail at the same ratio that we have through the past winter, we shall not be here many years to complain.

We received your letter yesterday and read it with sorrow to hear of Amanda's sickness. We hope and pray that these lines may find her better if it is the Lord's will. And we are all in the hands of the Lord to do with as his creatures, as seemeth Him good. Let us try to be resigned.

We take your excuse for not coming lawful. We attended to it all right, though it cause me more trouble than I wished. I waited for you till late Monday evening. Not being able to go myself, I sent Joab. He returned about eleven o'clock at night with the money to be returned next week and I know not where it is to come from, as I have received non from Mr. **BENSON**⁹² yet.

⁸⁶ Canzada was Edmund's daughter, (12-28-1829 to 1-20-1878).

⁸⁷ Edmund's daughter.

⁸⁸ Oren Hall **PRIEST** (3-1-1833 TO 1-4-1920) was the son of Willis and Ann **LAWRENCE PRIEST**.

⁸⁹ John **CLARK** was a Primitive Baptist elder and editor of "Zion's Advocate" published at Front Royal, Warren Co., VA.

⁹⁰ Edmund's brother, John, had died in 1864. In 1870 Salathiel was living in Battelle Township of Lewis Co., WV. Also in Battelle was John G. **DENNISON** the son of Edmund's brother John.

⁹¹ Joab was the son of Edmund's daughter Zelda **WOLVERTON**.

⁹² An Isaac **BENSON** lived near Edmund in 1870.

I want you to be sure to send me ten dollars and 66 cents--the amount I paid for you in the bank--by Joab, so I can return it where I borrowed it.

And I cannot do well without my mare longer and was compelled to send Joab after her. And if you can furnish a sack I would be glad if you would send me two bushels of oats by him (of the five you promised me). I shall want the rest, and the corn, if you can spare it, when the roads settles. I will send the wagon for it and the meat.

If there is anything more you wish to know about us enquire of Joab. So we will close our letter. Tell Amanda we, myself and your mother, sends our heartfelt desires and prayers to God for her health, welfare and comfort. And, also, all the family, old and young. We would be so glad to be able to come and see you once more which we intend to do if the Lord provides. Lorenzo's family is well. Tell Amanda her old mother would be as glad to see her as anybody on earth. May the Lord bless you all.

Your affectionate father.

Edmund DENNISON

December 30, 1873

Dear Children:

We have waited with eager anxiety for a long time to hear from you by way of a letter from your own hand, but as yet have received none. I have often said it is easier for children to forget their parents than the parents to forget them. We hope you have not forgotten us, though we think you are a little slow about writing.

We looked, and looked again, for a letter after your return from Highland.⁹³ We were very anxious to hear something about your trip. Whether you went and came safe and how your health was--especially Amanda and your dear little ones. How they stood their trip. And whether you think it an advantage, or was an injury to my dear Amanda's health, or a benefit to her. And how Amanda and her old father and mother and all the family acted when they met and parted. And other things which would furnish ample matter for a long letter. But, to our great surprise, we got none--long nor short.

Now, Salathiel, if you think it was not worthwhile to write to us, if you will not consider it an intrusion, we will write to you and give you a brief sketch of our present condition. As to the health of our little family we are all yet, by heaven's permission, out of the grave. As to my health--at present it is as good as it was forty years ago, but my physical strength has wonderfully failed. As to your mother's health--it is but very poor all the time. Indeed, children, I think she sinks very fast.

She is still able to go about the house and yard most of the time. When she wants to make a visit to Lorenzo's, or **BISHOP's**,⁹⁴ we have to take her on a sled. It has been two years, last May, since she was at Liberty Meeting House.⁹⁵ She has not been to John **PRIEST's**⁹⁶ since she was at your house. She has never been to see Canzada since she was married. She seems so anxious to see all her children and grand children. She often talks about you, Lath, and Amanda--they have got so far off. She is afraid she will never get to see your family all together again. She says there is no body living that she would be more pleased to see than Amanda and her little ones. We became attached to Amanda on the first acquaintance and it has never abated.

But, our tender regard still grows stronger on account of her affliction. And our sympathy toward you and your babes calls forth our fervent prayer that God may, in His great mercy, give her health. That she may live long to be a tender mother to her dear children and a loving, affectionate companion for you.

May you all live to enjoy peace and plenty in this life, And, may God, by His grace, prepare you for the joys of eternity is our prayer to Him that knows and supplies our wants.

As to Zelda's⁹⁷ health--it is good. She has become quite fleshy insomuch she is very stout and strong. Joab is well and going to school. That is the amount of our family at this time.

⁹³ Salathiel's wife, Amanda, was from Highland Co., VA.

⁹⁴ A Samuel **BISHOP** lived very close to Edmund in 1870. Samuel's wife was Sarah **DENNISON** d/o James (Edmund's uncle).

⁹⁵ An old map shows a Liberty Church at the mouth of Jake's Run where it meets Rice's Run (north of Rockford).

⁹⁶ John Mason **PRIEST** (6-3-1826 to 7-25-1879) married Edmund's daughter Mandana. John was the son of Willis and Ann **LAWRENCE** **PRIEST**. Mandana was a pure Southern lady who never referred to a Yankee without a "Damn" as a prefix. During the War, John was a member of the Tyler County Militia. That probably made for an interesting time with Mandana. An oral history story tells of a clandestine home visit by Mandana's Rebel soldier brother Lorenzo G. During the trip he stopped to see Mandana's new baby (Esther Loretta) and was chased by the local Militia.

⁹⁷ Zelda was Edmund's daughter. She married George **WOLVERTON** 12/24/1848 and was widowed before 1870. She and her children returned to live with Edmund and Eliz.

Caroline⁹⁸ lives, at this time, at Noah **STOUT**'s about 2 1/2 miles off. She has been there four weeks and is well pleased with her home. How long she will stay we do not know. She gets a dollar per week.

Lorenzo's family is all well at this time.

We heard, today, from Freemans Creek.⁹⁹ They were all in usual health.

We earnestly desire you, when winter is over, and the roads settles, to make your promise good to come and see us with all your family. And let your mother see them all once more. If the Lord, in whom I live, spares me to see Spring, and blesses me with health, and I can leave home, my determination is to come and see you where you have settled. And how you are fixed. Tell Amanda she must be prepared for I do nothing now but set by the fire and write and eat. I have wrote over 100 pages this winter.

We have great reason to be grateful to our Kind Provider for His merciful providence toward us in our old days. We are as well attended to and cared for by Zelda and Joab as we could ask. May the Lord bless them. We are blessed with plenty. Providence, with our labour, has furnished us with a good supply of vegetables of all kinds. We raised corn, I think, plenty to do us. We still keep our two horses and two cows--both giving milk this winter.

Cold weather has hedged me about. I travel, I might say, none at all. I traveled last Summer and Fall considerably.

I say nothing about our affairs in this letter. We hope you are all well in body and mind and perfectly satisfied with the exchange you have made.

Now, Lath, we want you to write us a long letter and give us all the particulars of Amanda's health and whether you have bought you a horse yet. Let me know what amount of stack you have and your prospects for a crop another year.

My sheet is full. May god bless you all.

Your affectionate father and mother.

E. and E. **DENNISON**

July 19, 1874

Dear Brother:

After a long delay I take the opportunity to drop you a few lines to let you know how we all are. My family are all in common health and hope this may find you all in good health.

Father is very poorly yet. He has been sick since about the first of March with something like yellow jaundice and has never been able to anything, nor go about any since he has very bad spells frequently. Severe chills which lasts for sometime followed by a fever and, also, very sick and frequently vomiting. He is, also, while the fever lasts, very flighty in his mind, talking about things which happened forty years ago, and some that never happened.

He is, at this time, in a low state of health, confined to the house all the time. And, the greater part of his time, to the bed, and still getting weaker and feebler all the time.

If you can make it convenient to come and see him, do so. He will be much pleased. Not only him, but we all would be very glad to see you and as many of your family as you can bring along.

Mother is about in common health.

Canzada is more weakly this summer than usual. To do herself justice she is not able to do anything atal. It is almost an everyday occurrence for her to get sick and have to lay down once, or twice, a day.

John **PRIEST** left here this morning. Him and his family are all as well as usual. The rest of the tribe, so far as I know, are in a moving condition--able for their allowance.

We are having it very dry here. Grass is very short--especially pasture. It looks like it would soon burn out without rain. Wheat is generally good. Corn looks tolerable well. Oats is very short.

As I have no more news to write of importance, I will close by requesting you to come as soon as you can and bring Amanda and the children, or as many as you can. Mary says she really wants to see them. Mary joins me in giving, to you, our kindest regards. Also to Marshal **JONES'** and family.

So no more, but your's with respect.

Lorenzo G. **DENNISON**¹⁰⁰

⁹⁸ * Edmund's granddaughter, Caroline (d/o Zelda) was about 19 years old in 1874.

* In 1880 Noah W. and Matilda J. **STOUT** lived in Grant District of Harrison Co. Edmund was in Grant in 1870.

⁹⁹ Edmund's daughters Mandana and Canzada lived with their husbands (brothers John and Orin **PRIEST**) on Elk Lick of the Right Hand Fork of Freeman's Creek in Lewis Co., WV.

¹⁰⁰ Lorenzo G. was Salathiel's brother. Lorenzo, in 1872, lived next to Edmund on Teen's Run (now 48/3) near Rockford, Harrison Co, WV.

March 29, 1875

Dear Brother:

After my respects to you I will inform you that father is very poorly. He has had spells yet and more frequent than formerly. He has had three or four in the last week and is now very weak and feeble--more so than he has ever been. Not able to sit up at this time, even to eat--if he had an appetite for it.

Mother is also very poorly. She has a very bad cough so that she has to sit up in her chair all night for several nights.

Canzada, and the baby, are also poorly. The rest of the family are all in common health at this time. Pat¹⁰¹ and mother says they like to see you very well. If you are not too busy, come and see us all as soon as you can. Father is worse now than he has ever been. Come if you can. If not, write and let us know how you all are.

As the mail is about to leave I must stop. So no more at present, but yours with respect.

L. G. DENNISON

June 19, 1875

Dear Son and Family:

May the Lord grant you the blessings of heaven--all that is needful to render you comfortable in this life and that which is to come. In much bodily weakness I attempt to write. I am in poor order for writing at this time, consequently my letter will be short.

My chief object in writing is to let you know how we are, in health, at this time and to inquire into the reason why you have not written to us ere this time. We have watched the post office vigilantly, but could get no intelligence from Salathiel and family. The reason why, we were only left to conjecture. We still have written occasionally, but received no answer for a long time. I have thought, probably, you had written and your letter miscarried. Your mother says she would rather hear from you, and family, than anybody in the world.

As to my health--I am, at this time, very poorly. I had a bad spell day before yesterday. Though I am able to get up most of the time today and stir about some. For about ten days before I took the last spell we thought the signs favorable for a change. But, I was throwed back again. As my complaint operates by spells, I never know how I am--only at intervals.

Although, in the whole, I am in several ways better than I was last summe, I have, between spells, hoed right smart in the garden. I have not yet walked to Lorenzo's, nor to **BISHOPS**, nor been on a horse's back since I saw you. I have not had a chill for some two or three months. This noxious taste in my throat and stomach still remains and very much destroys my appetite. My neighbors all say I look considerable better than I did last summer. I am taking nothing at all for my complaint but Janes Sanative Pills. I am now on my tenth box.

Your mother's health is very poor. She is very feeble and reduced much in flesh. You never saw her so very feeble and look so bad in your life. She has a poor appetite to eat and sleeps but little of nights. You could scarcely tell which is the most reduced--her, or me. It would do her a great deal of good to see you and her dear Amanda and the little ones.

If you possibly can--come and see us once more while we are living, for I believe we are both on the verge of eternity. God only knows. Our hope still remains an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast, that it will be a happy change. If you can't all come, do try to come yourself as soon as you can conveniently can.

Canzada's health is not good. She is more weakly than she was last summer, but I tell you she has got a real Samson of a boy. Though he has been afflicted with scrofula, the doctor has tended on him till he is now better.

The rest of the family is well. Lorenzo's family is in moderate health.

We had our last monthly meeting at our house last Saturday and Sunday. Mandana was at meeting. She does not look well and says she has never seen a well day since they moved to Tenmile last Spring.¹⁰²

We have never had a letter from you since last November. You stated in your (When I commenced I did not expect to make my letter so long which makes it awkward to read.) letter that you intended to try to get in a good patch for corn this season. If you cannot come, write and let us know what your prospect is and how your wheat and other things prosper.

Give our very best love to Amanda and children. Tell her we all want to see her very bad.

May the Lord bless you all is the prayer of your afflicted Father and Mother.

E. and E. DENNISON

¹⁰¹ Pap was the name for Edmund, used by his children and grandchildren.

¹⁰² Edmund's daughter, Mandana (6-17-1832 to ca 1909) (Mrs. John Mason **PRIEST**) and family had left the Elk Lick on the RHF of Freeman's Creek, Lewis Co, WV. This occurred after a long court case over ownership of the **PRIEST**'s 353 acre farm which the **PRIEST** lost possession of.

QUERIES

Your queries are invited and encouraged. Members are permitted unlimited queries, depending upon space available. We will try to use all you submit. You may snail mail them to HCPD, 45 Abbotts Run Road, Horner, WV 26372 or e-mail them to queries@hackerscreek.com. Be sure to tell us they are for the JOURNAL and include your regular mailing address as well as your e-mail address. Also, it would help if you capitalize the surnames for the editor. Deadline for the next submission is June 1, 2003.

1. I am looking for a picture of Susanna [**MCCAULEY**] **RIFFLE MCKISIC**. I have the picture of her old and new headstone but would really like to see a likeness of her before her death. She was the d/o James **MCCAULEY** and Elizabeth C. **WATSON**. Susannah was the mother of Jesse **BOUSE**, William McCauley **HAYMOND**. She was married to George S. **RIFFLE**, Sr.'s and they had three children; Susanna had issue of seven children with Andrew J. **MCKISIC**. Susannah died 8 Feb 1866 and seems someone should have a picture of her or even a painting that would let us see her likeness. Patricia **VIELLENAVE**, 184 West Woodhaven Drive, Kingsland, GA. 31548 E-Mail: wvgal@tds.net
2. I need anyone who will be doing cemetery visits in Braxton Co to please keep a look out for the graves of John **HAYMOND** and his wife Mary Bird [WILSON] **HAYMOND**. If you will please take a picture of their headstones, I will be happy to pay your costs. Braxton County, WV, History has John & Mary buried in Kanawha Gardens Memorial Park on Hwy. 5 in Heaters, but I did not find them after walking every inch of this cemetery. I may have missed their marker or it was buried and I just missed it. It is said they were relocated there when the dam went in. Patricia **VIELLENAVE**, 184 West Woodhaven Drive, Kingsland, GA. 31548 E-Mail: wvgal@tds.net
3. Fredrick **HEDRICK** (1766 - 1846) married Mary Elizabeth **FISHER** (b.abt 1776) abt 1791 in Pendleton Co, (W)V. She was d/o George **FISHER** Jr. & Elizabeth **CONRAD**. Family legend/rumor has it that Mary Elizabeth was part Seneca or Delaware Indian. Does anyone have any comments, discussion on her heritage? Or perhaps the name of a wife for her grandfather George **FISHER**, Sr.? Rosemary **SPONAUGLE PETERSEN**, 1061 S. Roscoe Ln., Paragon IN 46166 rojo@iquest.net
4. Looking for parents/siblings of Catherine **BRITTON** b. 23 Dec 1804, d. 18 Apr 1876. She was m. to Daniel **SOUTHWORTH** on 26 Jan 1832 Harrison Co. WV. They had at least three children: Margaret **SOUTHWORTH** (m. Ashur **BUCKLEY**), Sophia **SOUTHWORTH** (m. James M. **HERNDON**) and Drusilla **SOUTHWORTH**. Daniel had children by two previous marriages. Thanks, Edna **BRITTON**, 206 Second Street, Terra Alta, WV 26764, e-mail: ebritton@mail.gcnet.net
5. I'm seeking anecdotal information about the family of Granville Dayton (GD) **WESTFALL**, my great grandfather, who lived in Lewis and Upshur County between 1848 and 1908. My

grandfather was Willis E. **WESTFALL** who left Upshur County in 1921 to move to Wheeling. Granville had three children with Callie **DEAN** (Flossie, Rayross and Blanch) and six children with Martha **DAY** (Willis, Ida, Ira, Lenora, Ivy and Icy.) I'm interested in any detailed information about Granville, who was a surveyor, and about Willis's days in Upshur County as a carpenter. I am also interested in photos of any of the Granville Dayton **WESTFALL** family. Thanks. Contact Don **SCHAUB**, 6509 Highlawn Dr., Columbus OH 43229 or e-mail me at: DonSchaub@msn.com

6. I am working on the history of my ancestor George A **BURKHAMMER**. Does anyone have an ancestor who worked for the Hope Gas Company in Weston between the dates of 1930-1940? Please contact me at debbiemalec@hotmail.com and share some stories about working for this company. Thanks, Debbie **MALEC**, P.O. Box 167 Waterford, OH 45786
7. I'm looking for the parents/siblings of William **SMITH** who m. Susannah **PETERSON** on 2 July 1815 in Lewis Co., (W)V and died ca 1849 in nearby Harrison Co., (W)VA. Susannah married 1st on 3 March 1897 Louis Henry **SMITH** in Harrison Co., (W)V. Therefore, it's possible that the first child named below is the child from the first marriage. The relation of the first two husbands is unknown. Louis Henry **SMITH** was born ca 1784 in Lewis Co., (W)VA; death date unknown. Children: (1) Minerva 'Hannah' **SMITH**, b. ca 1815 Harrison Co., (W)V; m. Martin R. **BURROUGH** 11 Sep 1833 in Lewis Co., (W)VA, perhaps from 1st marriage. (2) Louisa **SMITH**, b. ca 1824 in Lewis/Harrison Co., (W)V, d. 3 Dec 1891 Upshur Co., WV; m. Daniel **GOULD**, 13 Jan 1848 in Lewis Co., (W)V. (3) James M. **SMITH**, b. ca 1827 Harrison Co., (W)V, d. aft 1910 probably in Roane or Kanawha Co., WV; m. Lucinda **BURROUGH** 17 March 1849 in Lewis Co., WV. Note: Lucinda **BURROUGH** is the sister of Martin **BURROUGH** who married Minerva (see no. 1 above). (4.) Sidney Jane **SMITH**, b. 27 May 1830 Harrison Co., (W)VA, d. in 1905 Oregon Co., MO; m.(1) Aaron Miles **WETZEL** on 5 Feb 1854 in Lewis Co., (W)VA and (2) 'Archie' Blackburn **KELLY** on 8 Nov 1866, in Roane Co., (W)V. Sidney was buried in Cotton Creek Cem., Jobe Township, Oregon Co., MO. I have lots of information to share on the descendants of William and Susannah. I descend through James M. **SMITH**, my 2nd Great Grandfather. Thanks for any help. Jerry **COFFMAN**, 555 SE 6th Ave. 8-G, Delray Beach, FL 33483-5251 E-mail: jerrycoffman@adelphia.net
8. I'm looking for family of Joseph **COX** b.1796 VA; d. 1880 in UPSHUR CO., WV. Wife (1) Elizabeth **HART**. m. 1817 Pendleton Co, (W)V. Wife (2) Anna (**KITTLE**) **BLACK**, 4 Aug 1832, Lewis Co, (W)V. My parents: Edward M. & Zenna Belle **RIFFLE**, Upshur Co., WV. Nellie (**COX**) **STEVENS**, e-mail: nas1932@yahoo.com 103 Hoult Road, Fairmont, WV. 26554
9. I am seeking documented information on the following former Richmond County, Va residents, all of whom are my ancestors: (1) Magne/ McGue/ McHugh **BARRETT**, d 1683 Richmond Co; (2) William **MARKS** d 1735 Richmond Co; (3) Luke **THORNTON** d 1725 Richmond Co; (4) Nathaniel **NASH**, had dau Elizabeth who m Joseph **BRAGG** who d 1747 Richmond Co; (5) Edward **EIDSON** d 1732 Richmond Co; (6) Elias **FENIAL/FENNELL** d 1739 Richmond Co. David **ARMSTRONG**, 201 Graham St, Elkins, WV 26241 catfishjohn@meer.net

10. Does anyone have a connection to the family of John Henry **SANDY**? He was b.12 Dec 1901 Cairo, Ritchie, WV and d. 7 Aug 1980 Radford, VA. He was my most beloved uncle and m. my Dad's only sibling, E. Blanche **BUTCHER** (d/o I. Everett **BUTCHER** & Martha E. **ARGABRITE**) . in 1921. He was the s/o of John Porter **SANDY** and Elizabeth Ellen **LEETEN** from Nutter Fork, Ritchie Co. They had 5 children. Elizabeth was d/o Henry **LEETEN** and Margaret D. **NEWLAND**. The story was that Henry had stowed away on a freighter in France, arriving in NY in the 1800's and migrated to Ritchie Co., working on the railroad as he came. John H. **SANDY** worked for Roscoe **MOATS** in his general store for several years and eventually owned the Mercantile business in the **FLESHER** Bldg next to the post office in Cairo for 25 years, along with being President of a Cairo bank, etc. Does anyone have information on his family? Bette **BUTCHER TOPP**, 1304 W. Cliffwood Court, Spokane, WA 99218 e-mail: toppline@attbi.com
11. I'm searching for information about my grandfather for whom I was named. I hope someone has an idea for a place that I can look. James Edward **MCEWUEN** b 31 Oct 1838 in Canada West, an early name for Ontario. He was a medical doctor. He was practicing in West Virginia before 1881; then 1881, 1882, and 1883, he was practicing in Glenville, Gilmer County. In 1889 and 1890 he is listed as practicing in Weston. He m. Lucinda J. **WILFONG**, d/o Manassa O. And Frances Elizabeth (**LONG**) **WILFONG** 21 May 1881/Glenville. Marriage certificate says he was a "widower." James and Lucinda had 3 children: James Ottaway, b 1882; Edward Scudder, b 1886 (my father); and Brown Sequard b 1887. Dr. **MCEWUEN** d. 21 Sep 1894 in Deanville, Lewis Co. Death certificate says he was born in Montreal. I have had two professional genealogists search records in Montreal and two others search Ontario records. I have also ordered and searched various records from LDS Church in Salt Lake City. Dr. **MCEWUEN** owned no property in Weston and rode horseback to treat many of his patients. I don't know if he had an office in Weston. Any ideas would be greatly appreciated. James E. **MCEWUEN**, 1114 Harvatis Street, Morgantown, WV 26508-8756. E-mail: jmcewuen@cs.com
12. I am looking for graveyard and an old picture of three **CUTRIGHT** families in Upshur County, WV. First, John **CUTRIGHT**, Jr., b 1796, d 1869; his wife Christina **WEATHERHOLT**, b 1793, d 1870-1880. Second, Isaac **CUTRIGHT**, b 1803, d 1870-1880; his wife Cassie Ann **CUTRIGHT**, 1803, d 1874. Third, Abraham **CUTRIGHT**, b 1770-1772, d 1849, m 1793 in Harrison Co, (W)V, Susannah **CUTRIGHT** (some say **BUSH**), b 1779-1785, d unknown. Need her parents' names. Raymond **WOLFE**, Jr. 5135 n. Post Road Lot 215, Indianapolis, IN 46226-4182.

ROHRBOUGH Reunion:

The **ROHRBOUGH** Reunion will be held at the Community Building in Reinersville, Ohio, on Sunday, June 29th. The meal will be about 1:00 p.m.

Jacob Mifflin **ROHRBOUGH** grew up in Lewis County. He later moved to Braxton County. One of his sons Jacob Burton lived on Perkins Fork of Cedar Creek. In 1935 he moved to Reinersville, Ohio. The reunion is for his descendents, families and friends.

JOHN SLEETH'S TRADING POST - Publications and Materials For Sale

BIRTH RECORDS:



BIRTH RECORDS OF LEWIS COUNTY, WV - Compiled by Hartzel Strader and Alan Strader. From the Lewis County Court House Birth Records. Soft bound. Index. **HC-7061** Volume I 1853-1868; **HC-7062** Volume II 1869-1877; **HC-7063** Volume III 1878-1892; **HC-7064** Volume IV 1853-1903, **HC-7065** Volume V 1904-1916. **\$15.00 each.** **Volume VI** 1917-1929, **\$20.00 ea.**

BIRTH RECORDS OF LEWIS COUNTY, WV - Same as above except all six volumes on one CD-Rom. Acrobat format. **HC-7105 \$35.00**

PARTICLES OF GLASS: Birth Dates of Members of the Window Glass Cutters League of America as recorded on 19 May 1941, compiled by Joy Gregoire Gilchrist-Stalnaker. Records from glass plants in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, and Illinois. **HC-7953 \$7.00**

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NEW BOOK

BRAXTON COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA BIRTHS 1861-1870 Vol. 2, Compiled by Nettie Gregory, \$10; Vol. 3, \$10

WEBSTER COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA BIRTHS Two volumes, 1888-1899 and 1900-1908. Compiled by Nettie Gregory from WPA records. 1888-1899 - **HC-7250.** 1900- 1908 - **HC-7251. \$10.00/volume.**

Census:

1870 CENSUS BARBOUR COUNTY, WV, compiled by Joy Gilchrist and Marian Challender. Indexed. **HC-7095 \$15.00**

1920 CENSUS BARBOUR COUNTY, WV, compiled by Julia Ann Charlton Stewart. Indexed. **HC-7350 \$25.00**

1920 CENSUS BRAXTON COUNTY, WV, compiled by Nettie Gregory. **HC-7302. Indexed. \$35.00**

New Listing

1920 CENSUS GILMER COUNTY, WV, compiled by the late William A. Marsh. **\$25.00**

1910 CENSUS DODDRIDGE COUNTY, WV, compiled by Meredith E. Dando and Susie D. Nicholson. Indexed. **HC-7071 \$15.00.**

1830 CENSUS LEWIS COUNTY, WV, compiled by Linda B. Meyers. **HC-7066 \$5.00**

1840 CENSUS LEWIS COUNTY, WV, compiled by Linda B. Meyers. **HC-7067 \$5.00.**

1880 WEST VIRGINIA CENSUS - Compiled by William Marsh. Fourteen hard bound volumes with three or four counties per volume. Volume 14 is the Index to all the surnames for West Virginia 1880. The census is compiled in alphabetical order by county. Each volume contains three or four counties. The counties as they appear in the volumes are: Volume I - Lewis, Upshur, Taylor, and Barbour; Volume II - Randolph, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Webster, Tucker, Grant, Hardy, and Mineral; Volume III - Harrison, Doddridge, Gilmer, and Calhoun; Volume IV - Braxton, Clay, Nicholas, Fayette, Raleigh, and Wyoming; Volume V - Ritchie, Wood, and Wirt; Volume VI - Monongalia, Preston, and Marion; Volume VII - Pleasant, Marshall, Tyler, and Wetzel; Volume VIII - Roane, Kanawha, and Boone; Volume IX - Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Mercer, and McDowell; Volume X - Jackson, Putnam, and Mason; Volume XI - Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, and Logan; Volume XII - Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock; Volume XIII - Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson. **Vols. 1-13 \$38.50. Vol. 14 \$78.00. Specify county on order form.**

1900 LEWIS COUNTY CENSUS compiled by Anna Newman **HC-7068 \$20.00.**

1920 LEWIS COUNTY CENSUS compiled by Nettie Gregory and Sharon Radcliff. Indexed. **HC-7348** Specify printed version or CD. **\$25.00**

COURT RECORDS:

GLEANINGS FROM LEWIS COUNTY, WV, CHANCERY RECORDS, Vol. I. (1786-1836), compiled by Dr. Nancy A. Jackson. These are the abstracts of the loose papers in the Lewis County Circuit Court. Every effort has been made to include anything of a genealogical nature from these precious papers. Indexed. 53 pages. **HC-7958 \$22.00**

ABSTRACTS OF LEWIS COUNTY, WV, DEED BOOKS A, B, & C (1817-1827), abstracted by Becky Brogie, Charles Gilchrist, Joy Gilchrist, Diane Miller and Mo Taylor. 122 pages, soft-bound, surname index. **HC-7031 \$15.00**

LEWIS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA, ROAD PRECINCT BOOK December 1865-December 1872, compiled by Okey Corley from actual court records, this book details the layout in the roads and persons appointed as overseers of same. Indexed by Joy Gilchrist. **HC-7203 \$15.00**

VOTERS REGISTRATION LIST 1906 – Hacker's Creek & Freeman's Creek, compiled by Okey Corley and edited by Nora Corley. **HC-7101 \$6.00.**

LEWIS COUNTY, WV, RECORDER'S OFFICE 1863-1872 A MUST HAVE FOR RESEARCHERS OF LEWIS COUNTY 1863-1872! CONTAINS 900+ LEWIS COUNTY SURNAMES! This old county recorder's book tells of all transactions that passed through the hands of what is today's county clerk. This book covers the period of Lewis County from the establishment of West Virginia to 1872 when the state constitution was re-written. Contains guardianships, apprenticeships, wills, executors, estate settlements, grantors and grantees of deeds, and much more. Transcribed by Okey P. Corley. Fully indexed by Linda B. Meyers. 149 pages, soft-bound. **HC-7034 \$15.00**

NEW BOOK

LEWIS COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE, COUNTY SUPERVISORS MEETINGS Feb 1864-Apr 1868, abstracted by Okey P. Corley and indexed by Linda B. Meyers. Another MUST HAVE BOOK for those looking for needles in haystacks. . . particularly in the latter part of the Civil War. **HC-7036. \$20.00**

ITCHIE COUNTY, WV LEDGER ASSESSOR'S RECORDS Transcribed by Marci O'Malley, 2002. Ledger purchased by HCPD-L from E-bay and transcribed. Indexed. 42 pages. **HCPD-7275. \$10.00**

Deaths, obits, & cemeteries:

CEMETERY RECORDS OF LEWIS COUNTY AND ADJACENT AREAS - Ten volumes compiled by Matha Byrd with assistance from HCPD members. Readings of various cemeteries in Lewis, Braxton, and Harrison counties, WV, with additions from extant obituaries. Volume I - **HC-7081 \$12.50**; Volume II - **HC-7082, \$12.50**; Volume III - **HC-7083 \$12.50**; Volume IV - **HC-7084 \$12.50**; Volume V - **HC-7085 \$12.50**; Volume VI - **HC-7086 \$12.50**; Volume VII - **HC-7087 \$12.50**; Volume VIII (Machpelah Cem) - **HC-7073 \$15.00**; Volume IX - **HC-7074 \$12.50**; Volume X - **HC-7075 \$12.50**; Volume XI **HC-7077 \$12.50** Indexed and staple bound.

OBITUARIES, BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES: FROM THE WESTON INDEPENDENT - LEWIS COUNTY, WV 1939-1940, & 1941, compiled by Matha Byrd for HCPD. These books include all of the obituaries, births and marriage from 1939-1941 as listed in the Weston Independent, the former paper of Lewis County. 1939-40 - **HC-7015**; 1941 **HC-7016. \$10.00 ea.**

OBITUARIES, BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES: FROM THE WESTON INDEPENDENT - LEWIS COUNTY, WV 1942-1943, 1944-1945, 1948-1949, compiled by Matha Byrd for HCPD. These books include all of the obituaries, births and marriage from the two years included in each publication as listed in the Weston Independent, the former paper of Lewis County. 1942-1943 - **HC-7014**; 1944-1945 - **HC-7012**; 1948-1949 - **HC-7013. \$14.00 ea.**

OBITUARIES, BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES: FROM THE WESTON INDEPENDENT - LEWIS COUNTY, WV 1951, 1958, 1959 AND 1962, compiled by Matha Byrd for HCPD. 1951 - **HC-7017**; 1958 - **HC-7018**; 1959 - **HC-7019**; 1962 - **HC-7020. \$8.00 ea.**

DEATH RECORDS OF LEWIS COUNTY, WV - Compiled by Hartzel Strader and Alan Strader. From the Lewis County Court House Death Records. Soft bound. Index. Volume I 1853-1886 - **HC-7051**. Volume II 1887-1905 - **HC-7052**. Volume III 1906-1929 - **HC-7053**. Volume IV 1930-1940 - **HC-7054**. Volume V 1941-1955 - **HC-7060. \$15.00 ea.** All five volumes on one CD-Rom readable with Acrobat Reader. **HC-7104 \$25.** **LEWIS COUNTY OBITUARIES** - compiled by Anna and Jay Newman. Extant obituaries for Lewis Co., WV 1846-1939 in a series of five books. 1846 - 1899 (94 pages) - **HC-7005 \$8.00**; 1900-1909 (74 pages) - **HC-7004 \$8.00**; 1910-1919 (100 pages) - **HC-7003 \$8.00**; 1920-1929 (236 pages) - **HC-7002 \$20.00**; and 1930-1939 (256 pages) **HC-7001 \$20.00.**

Family Histories:

WILLIAM HURST OF WEST VIRGINIA, A Genealogical Collection of his Descendants, compiled by Connie Street & Lora Ruth Hurst **HC-7162 \$30.00.**

RESEARCH NOTES ON THE BENNETTS FROM PENDLETON COUNTY (WEST) VIRGINIA with tax/census addendum, compiled by Jeff Carr **HC-7957 \$20.00**

Vol. X - NEW

EARLY LEWIS & HARRISON CO. (W) VA. FAMILIES, THEIR DESCENDANTS AND ALLIED FAMILIES - A collection five- generation charts compiled by members of HCPD. Indexed. Vol. I (290 charts) -

HC-7041; Vol. II (178 charts) - **HC-7042**; Vol. III (340 charts) - **HC-7043**; Vol. IV (178 charts) - **HC-7044**; Vol. V (136 charts) - **HC-7045**; Vol. VI (134 charts) - **HC-7046**; Vol. VII (192 charts) - **HC-7047**; Vol. VIII (114 charts) - **HC-7048**; Vol. IX (128 charts - 490 surnames) - **HC-7164**; Vol. X - 500 surnames. **\$17/volume.**

DESCENDANTS OF JONATHAN STOUT II and DAVID STOUT II By Russell J. Stout and Olive M. Stout. Approximately 100 pages. Indexed. **HC-7950-S \$16.50.**

A CHRONOLOGY OF THE STALNAKER FAMILY IN AMERICA Researched and compiled by Cecil E. Stalnaker and edited by Martin L. Yokum, this 491 page book explores the descendants of Capt. Samuel Stalnaker, Pioneer Frontiersman, hunter, trader and friend of the Cherokee. Published in 1982. 491 pages. Mostly indexed. **HC-7106 \$30.00**

DON NORMAN FILES ON CD-Rom One CD-Rom with all files compiled by Don Norman as shown on our website There are times that the information you receive will be more current than that shown on the website. January 2003 update. **HC-7617 \$35.00**

CHRONOLOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND ELIZABETH RICHARDS BEALL by the late Dr. James WOOFER, published in March 2000, is available for sale. Edited by Doris RADABAUGH and published by his widow, Grace WOOFER, the 676 page volume includes the families of five of the six known children of John and Elizabeth who came to what was later Gilmer County, West Virginia. They include John R., Townsend, George, Henry Milo, and Nancy. A son, William, is believed to have never married. John R. settled in Ritchie County; Townsend, George, William, and Nancy remained in Gilmer County; and Henry milo lived in the part of Gilmer that later became Calhoun. Hardbound. **\$49.50 plus \$5.50 each shipping and handling.**

FAMILY STORIES & BIBLE RECORDS OF CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA: EXTRACTS FROM CLARKSBURG EXPONENT TELEGRAM Compiled By Lolita Guthrie. Bible records and other stories compiled in a Bible records project of the Clarksburg Exponent-Telegram. Volume I April-Sept 1932 - **HC-7450**; Volume II, October 1932 - February 1933 - **HC-7451**. Some records hundreds of years old. Indexed. **\$12.50/volume. \$12.50**

HISTORY OF THE HENRY MCWHORTER FAMILY OF NJ & WV Written in 1948 by family historian Minnie S. McWhorter. Reprinted in 1980 and being offered through HCPD for the McWhorter Family Association. Family proceeds support the Henry McWhorter Cabin at Jackson's Mill. **HC-7096 \$25.00**

THE BUILDING OF THE JONATHAN MCCALLY BENNETT MANSION IN WESTON Otis and Betty Reed researched and wrote this booklet for visitors to what is now the Louis Bennett public library in Weston. Numerous photos and drawings of one of West Virginia National Register of Historic Places sites. 30 pages. Paperback. **HC-7553 \$2.50**

Local Histories:

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF OLD LEWIS COUNTY: THE CROSSROADS OF CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA "Hardy, tenacious, fiercely independent, Indians, Scotch-Irish, Germans, "Stonewall" Jackson, General Lightburn, Freddie Wyant. Trans-Allegheny Asylum for the Insane, the Ice Cream Cone, the Bailey House. Oil and gas, coal, hand blown glass. All describe old Lewis County, the heart of Central West Virginia, where from 1769 to the present its citizens have been prosperity come and go, where today the community struggles to propel itself into the twenty-first century through tourism and recreation and the newly created Stonewall Jackson Lake." So begins the dust-jacket text of A Pictorial History of Old Lewis County: The Crossroads of Central West Virginia. This fully indexed, 224-page award-winning book contains more than 300 pictures and interesting descriptive prose of life in Lewis County. With very few exceptions, every person in every photograph is identified. Text from the photograph captions define the script of the book without being repetitive. Written under the auspices of the Hacker's Creek Pioneer Descendants by the late Charles H. Gilchrist and his wife, Joy L. Gregoire Gilchrist (now Stalnaker), the book is a "must read" for those with roots in Lewis County. Published by Donning Publishing Company, a subsidiary of Walsworth Publishing Company. Shipping on this book is \$5. **HC-7091. \$52.50**

LEWIS COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA: HER PEOPLE AND PLACES Alphonse de Lamartine said, "History is neither more nor less than biography on a large scale." And so it is with the newly release companion to the above book. Lewis County, West Virginia: Her People and Places contains more than 600 true stories of Lewis County families, businesses, events, and places of yesterday and today written by people from Washington State to Florida and Maine to New Mexico, with a few from West Virginia thrown in for good measure. More than 500 photographs define the text and add color to this book, the colorful dust jacket of which features the beloved McWhorter cabin at Jackson's Mill. Edited by Joy L. Gilchrist- Stalnaker with help from a cadre of volunteers across the country, this 256-page book is indexed. **HC-9001 \$62.00**

BORDER SETTLERS OF NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA Written by Lucullus McWhorter. and later annotated by Thwaites. McWhorter explored the lives and times of several families who lived along the western frontier during the last half of the seventeenth century with special emphasis on the French & Indian War, the Revolution, and border warfare. This book is a definite "must have" for anyone interested in pioneer life in northwestern Virginia (now West Virginia), Ohio, and Kentucky and should take its place alongside Wither's CHRONICLES OF BORDER WARFARE, Doddridge's NOTES ON THE SETTLEMENT AND INDIAN WARS, and DeHass' HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT AND INDIAN WARS OF WEST VIRGINIA. ONE OF THE BIG FOUR. Indexed. **HC-7525 \$16.95**

CHRONICLES OF BORDER WARFARE Written by Alexander Scott Withers (ISBN 0-87012-000-X. Revised edition of the famous history of the settlement of northwestern Virginia (West Virginia) and of the Indian wars in that section. Edited and annotated by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Original compilers of the information were William Hacker and William Powers. Withers was given the contract for the book after Hacker's and Power's deaths by a Mr. Israel, a Clarksburg, (West) Virginia, publisher. ONE OF THE BIG FOUR! Paperback. 468 pages. Indexed. **HC-7526 \$16.00**

NEW BOOK

LORD DUNMORE'S LITTLE WAR OF 1774 His Captains And Their Men Who Opened Up Kentucky & The West To American Settlement by Warren Skidmore with Donna Kaminsky.

Unique to this volume are the previously unpublished set of ledgers that include 3 broad categories of information: the names of the rangers called out to protect the Virginia frontier in 1773 and 1774 and the pay owed them, the militiamen that served soon after in Dunmore's War proper, and the sums due the farmers and merchants that put in claims for goods and services that supported this effort. These long lists, taken together, contain about 38,000 entries and caught the many of the men (and their occasional widows) living in western Virginia and southwestern Pennsylvania in 1775. We have now a substitute for a kind of census of this time and place. The introduction corrects some popular myths about the war and the Battle of Point Pleasant, and taken together with Reuben Gold Thwaites and Louise Phelps Kellogg's Documentary History of Dunmore's War 1774, may be taken as the definitive history of the last colonial war in America. Useful biographies have been footnoted for all of the captains, including those who went (like many of their men) soon after to Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee and the west. A portrait of Lord Dunmore in his tartans, an old woodcut depicting the Battle of Point Pleasant, and 2 new maps enhance the text. 2002, 284 pp., 8.5x11, maps, appendices, index, cloth. **\$47.00**

THE PEOPLE OF VANDALIA COMMUNITY, LEWIS COUNTY, WV, by Sam W. Hardman & W. H. Peterson with new maps by Hartzel Strader, indexed. 62 pages. **HC-7949 \$22.00**

A HISTORY OF ROANOKE, WEST VIRGINIA, Compiled by Emma Snider and Nettie Gregory, this book chronicles the village that all but disappeared with the building of Stonewall Jackson Dam and Lake. 36 pages. Spiral bound. 36 pages. **HC-7098 \$14.00**

NEW LISTING

COLLINS SETTLEMENT OF OLD This manuscript appeared in the Weston Independent newspaper in 1921-1922. The author might have been David B. Cook who was then the manager of the newspaper. This version was typed and indexed by Linda B. Meyers. It is the perfect compliment to the History of Walkersville written by Roy Bird Cook and to the History of Roanoke as written by Emma Snyder. Paperback. 60 pages. **HC-70 \$9.00**

A HISTORY OF WALKERVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA, This early history compiled in an awhile ago time by Clark Sprigg has been retyped and is published by HCPD. Indexed. 31 pages. **HC-7057 \$5.00**

Index to Maxwell's History of Barbour County, WV - Every name index to old county history. Soft bound. **\$5.00**

MOCASSIN TRACKS AND OTHER IMPRINTS William Christian Dodrill explored the Appalachias from the American Revolution to the Civil War. 320 pages. **HC-7523 \$15.00**

NOTES ON THE SETTLEMENT AND INDIAN WARS Joseph Doddridge describes the settlement and Indian wars of the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania from 1763 to 1783 inclusive. ONE OF THE BIG FOUR! Annotated. Paperback. Indexed. 320 pages. **HC-7524 \$16.00**

THE SCOUT OF THE BUCKONGEHANNON, A HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE WESTERN VIRGINIA BORDER 1764-1782 Written by J. C. McWhorter, this book adds vigor to the history of the days of border warfare in Western Virginia. The book was originally published in 1927. Contains photographs of sites where several historic events occurred. Footnoted. This book is a must-have for those interested in the period. It is a great companion for *Chronicles of Border Warfare*, *Border Settlers of Northwestern Virginia*, and other major reference books of the period. **HC-7056 \$15.00**

THAT DARK AND BLOODY RIVER Written by scholar and master storyteller Alan Eckert, this narrative history spans nearly eighty years and peopled with fascinating characters both familiar (such as Daniel Boone) and less famous (young Betty Zane). This books shops us the heroism and savagery on the parts of both whites and native people, the political pressures on the Colonies' British governors to hold back expansion, and the enterprising and indomitable spirit of America's earliest pioneers. A MUST READ for persons with roots in what is now West Virginia and Ohio in frontier times. The footnotes are as important as the text of the book! Paperback. Indexed. 810 pages. **HC-7950-DR \$14.95**

THE FRONTIERSMAN by Allan W. Eckert is a "must have" for researchers of the earliest settlement times in what is now West Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky. Explores the lives and times of men like Tecumseh, George Rogers Clark, Daniel Boone, Simon Kenton, and Anthony Wayne. The footnotes are as important and enlightening as the text of this award-winning book. Paperback. Indexed. **HC-7950-FR \$15.00**

UPDATED

THE MONONGALIA STORY (5 separate volumes) Earl L. Core, author. Probably the most voluminous of all the West Virginia county histories is The Monongalia Story. The first volume (subtitled Prelude) contains a general description of the county, including its geology, flora, fauna, and an account of the aborigines, followed by a record of more than 1,000 early settlers. Indexed. Hardbound. Part I - **HC-7950-MS1 \$35.00** The second book in this series presents the history of the county (all of old Monongalia County) from its establishment in 1776 up to 1826. Hardbound. Indexed. Part II - **HC-7950-MS2 \$35.00**; Part III, **HC-7950-MS3**, is **\$50**. The fourth book in this series, subtitled "Industrialization," tells the story of the transformation from an agricultural to an industrial base between 1876 and 1926. Hardbound. Indexed. **HC-7950-MS4 \$40.00** And the fifth book is also back in print. Order **HC-7950-MS5 \$50.00**

THEY STARTED IT ALL - by Joy Gilchrist with assistance from Robert B. Smith. A guide to Historic Hacker's Creek, 64 pages of history on 34 historic sites. Easy reading. 64 pages. **HC-7949 \$9.50**

HISTORY OF BRAXTON COUNTY, WV, by John Davison Sutton. 1997 reprint of Sutton's 1919 book. Printed by McClain. Hardbound. 460 pages. **HC-7950-BXC \$40.00**

HISTORY OF BARBOUR COUNTY, WV, by Hu Maxwell. Hardbound. 1997 reprint of the 1898 history. 517 pages. **HC-7950-BC \$40.00**

A HISTORY OF PRESTON COUNTY by Oren F. Morton, Part I. Reprint by McClain Printing Co. Hardbound. **HC-7950-PC \$45**

HISTORY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY by Hu Maxwell McClain Publishing Company's reprint of the 1898 history. Paper-back. 540 pages. **HC-7950-RC \$20.00**

HISTORY OF TUCKER COUNTY, WV by Homer Floyd Fansler originally published in 1962 by McClain. This is the third printing. Hardbound. Indexed. 737 pages **HC-7950-TC \$35.00**

HISTORY OF TUCKER COUNTY by Clela M. Long. Published in 1996 by McClain. Indexed. Hardbound, 475 pages. **HC-7950-TCL \$45.00**

OLIVER LETTERS: Early Recollections of the Town of Weston Compiled & Indexed by Linda Brake Meyers. A collection of letters published in Weston newspapers in 1982 from George P. Oliver describing the town of Weston, West Virginia, in 1844. He also describes the folks who lived there as well as some of the people out in the county. Worth its weight in gold for researchers of Lewis County. **HC-7037 \$10.00**

The Weston Building Association and Savings Institution Minutes 1872-1876 Transcribed by Cathy Layotn and indexed by Joy Stalnaker. Contains many names from the Weston area of this period of time. **HC-7961 \$8.00**

Maps:

MAPS OF HISTORIC SITES ON HACKER'S CREEK - by Robert B. Smith. Shows locations of churches, schools, cemeteries, forts, Indian camps, early settlers, Indian massacres on Hacker's Creek in northern Lewis Co & parts of Harrison & Upshur counties, WV. Staple bound in booklet form **HC-7140-HC \$5.00**.

ATLAS & GAZETTEER: Have map books for Ohio, West Virginia or Virginia. Topographic Maps of the Entire State w/GPS Grids and back roads. Published 1997 by DeLorme. **HC-7950 Specify state. \$16.95**

LEWIS COUNTY MAP - Suitable for framing. **HC-7501 \$20.00**

Marriages:

MARRIAGE BONDS & MARRIAGE RECORDS (1816-1865) - LEWIS COUNTY, (WEST) VIRGINIA compiled by Robert B. Smith & Howard Bonnett. Bride, groom, minister, bondsmen, parents where given, dates of marriage and/or minister's return for all extant marriage bonds & records. Arranged alphabetically by bride and groom and separated by bonds and records. 34,000 names, 250 pages. Copies of originals may be obtained from HCPD. **HC-7070 \$21.00**.

Military:

UPSHUR BROTHERS OF THE BLUE AND GRAY A localized history of the Civil War based on personal letters, diaries and selections from newspaper accounts. These selections and listings of soldiers include names from over 20 central and northern West Virginia counties. Accounts of personal tension, sacrifice, suffering and bitterness are portrayed as brother met brother on the battlefield and neighbor met neighbor at home. Annotated, illustrated, indexed. 259 pages. Paperback. **HC-7099. \$14.95**

MY RECOLLECTIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR or A CITIZEN OF WETON DURING THE LATE UNPLEASANTNESS by Thomas Bland Camden, M.D. with footnotes, index and new maps and pictures by Otis L. Reed. Proceeds from this book support both the HCPD Library and the Louis Bennett Public Library. **HC-7960 \$19.95**

LEWIS COUNTY, WV, IN THE CIVIL WAR Written by Roy Bird Cook, 1924, and edited by West Virginia historian Boyd Stutler, this books explores the military operations around and about Lewis County as well as those who served from the county on both sides during the Great Conflict. "The significance of the operations in lewis and adjoining counteis cannot be measured by the number of troops engaged in holding the section, or by the fact that no great battle was fought within the sector. . .," said Stutler. Weston was the gateway to all points in the interior of what would become, as a result of the war, West Virginia. Contains listings of Lewis Countians who served on both sides. Indexed. Soft bound. Reprinted 2000 from manuscript retyped by Cindy Ethier-Kostka. **HC-7042 \$15.00**

LOYAL WEST VIRGINIA 1861-1965 The best testimony to an act, wrote Theodore F. Lang three decades after the Civil War, is the testimony of one who saw the act done. For more than three years Lang, a native of Clarksburg in divided Harrison County, was immersed in the tumultuous events of 1861-1865 that forged West Virginia's creation as America's 35th state midway through the war. In this book Lang describes events and personalities responsible for West Virginia's formation and pays particular attention to military

operations involving West Virginia and its soldiers who remained loyal to the Union. Contains histories of every West Virginia military organization with complete officer rosters and 63 photographs. Indexed. Hardbound. 386 pages. **HC-7950-LW \$35.00**

WAR VETERANS OF UPSHUR COUNTY This collection of WWII veterans from Upshur County was compiled by Nathaniel Jack in cooperation with the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 3663. Does not necessarily contain all veterans from the county. Many photographs. 170 pages. Hardbound. Limited quantity. **HC-7141 \$10.00**

WEST VIRGINIA CIVIL WAR ALMANAC, Volume 1 The first of three projected books being compiled and written by Tim McKinney, this volume is a must for the researcher interested in the Civil War ancestors from present-day West Virginia. McKinney used numerous resources in his compilation: 1890 Civil War Veteran Census, the 1890 Confederate Index; Civil War medals of Union veterans (many remain unclaimed in Charleston today); compilation of WV Confederate soldiers and citizens who died in Federal prisons or military hospitals; an index to records of the Southern Claims Commission; and more! Hardbound. **HC-7950-CWA1 \$29.95**

WEST VIRGINIA CIVIL WAR ALMANAC, Volume 2 Like Volume 1 of this trilogy, this book adds significantly information in print about West(ern) Virginia's Civil War soldiers. It consists of nine parts. Part One provides a roster of 31,519 Union soldiers from West Virginia. Part Two is an index to 12,683 Union veterans listed in the 1890 Civil War Veteran Census and published in volume one of this series. Part Three lists Civil War veterans and their widows; Part Four contains the names of deceased United States veterans in the 1890 Census, while Part Five provides names of deceased Confederate veterans, and Part Six indexes black troops credited to West Virginia. Part Seven focuses on distribution of the state's Civil War veterans with respect to their counties of residence. Part Eight gives a Statistical Review of the 1890 Civil War Veteran Census of West Virginia. The Nine, and final part, includes Addenda to Volume One. Hardbound. **HC-7950-CWA2 \$35.00**

IMAGES OF THE CIVIL WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA Authors Terry Lowry and Stan Cohen share a mutual love of the visual image of the Civil War, in both photographs and artwork. In this book Lowry and Cohen have produced an important, comprehensive compilation of historic images depicting West Virginia during the War Between the States. Images of the Civil War contains both never-before-published photographs as well as images that have been published, in such period magazines as Harper's Weekly and The New York Illustrated News. Because of the large number of images available, the authors decided to limit the focus of the book to photographs and drawings created from 1860 to 1865. An exception to this are the post-Civil War portraits of men who fought in the war, found in the chapter Carrying on the Memories. These are the most poignant and telling photographs in the book. Looking at the faces of these brave and aging men, you remember that their lives were forever altered by the bloody chapter that tore this nation apart. 206 pages, 450 photos, images, broadsides, etc., soft cover **HC-7950-CWI \$17.95**

THE CIVIL WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA: A Pictorial History by Stan Cohen. This classic of these tough times in West Virginia is a must for the Civil War enthusiast of the Mountain State. 250 photos, 24 maps, 160 pages. Paperback. **HC-7950-PCW \$12.95**

THE FLYING, GRAY-HAIRED YANK: Michael Egan, Late Captain Co B, 15th West Virginia Infantry Volunteers by Michael Egan, Introduction by David Phillips. Reprint of the 1888 edition. Michael Egan wrote The Flying Gray-Haired Yank long after he completed serving his adopted country, the United States, in the Civil War. Unfortunately, he died in 1888 -- the year his book was published -- and he did not see it in its completed form. 424 pages. Hardcover. **HC-7950-ME \$30.00**

WEST VIRGINIA CIVIL WAR SITES: A PICTORIAL GUIDE TO WEST VIRGINIA'S CIVIL WAR SITES by Stan Cohen. Over 230 sites connected in some way with the Civil War in West Virginia are included in this volume. They range from historic houses and buildings to battlefields and cemeteries, and portray a conflict that was instrumental in the formation of the state in 1863. Most of the sites are accompanied by a contemporary photograph with directions to the site and in some instances, a historic photograph or drawing. This guidebook should be a valuable tool for a better understanding of events that shaped West Virginia's history in the momentous years of our nation's greatest conflict - The Civil War. 132 pages, over 400 photos, maps, drawings, soft cover. **HC-7950-CWS \$9.95**

NEW BOOK

CLASH OF LOYALTIES: A BORDER COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR Written by John W. Shaffer and published by West Virginia University Press in 2003, this Civil War history is a must for your collection. From the book jacket: *The wounds of the Civil War cut most bitterly in the border states, that strip of America from Maryland to Kansas where conflicting loyalties and traditions ripped apart communities, institutions, and families. Barbour County. . . is a telling microcosm of the deep divisions which both caused the war and were caused by it. . .* **\$40.00**

Cookbooks:

MOM & RAMPS FOREVER. A cookbook featuring one of West Virginia's unique foods. **HC-7950-RA \$5.00**

RECEIPTS & REMEDIES, a collection from HCPD-L, edited by Mary Creamer 198 pages of recipes submitted by members of HCPD-L. **\$15.00**

MORE THAN BEANS AND CORNBREAD: TRADITIONAL WEST VIRGINIA COOKING by Barbara Beury McCallum. Preserved here are typical downhome recipes (some converted to use with modern appliances and/or convenience products) which is not to say that West Virginia doesn't have its share of sophisticated cooks and dining places. After all, The Greenbrier, is internationally known for its cuisine, and many culinary school graduates are chefs at various West Virginia restaurants. This cookbook will keep your family eating well, using simple ingredients, with "old West Virginia family recipes" to leave to your children, and their children. 190

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